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R. R. COYLE

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STATE Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE

Sessions of Unusual Interest—Good Number of Delegates and Speakers present.

A very useful conference on Bible and Mission study was held this week under the auspices of the Berea College Y. M. C. A.

Delegates were present from eleven educational institutions who made it clear that the student body of Kentucky is interested in the higher things that make for Christian Life and civic betterment.

Mr. P. C. Dix, the State Y. M. C. A. Secretary, presided at the sessions with notable tact and a forceful presence. He summoned to his aid the Secy. of the Bible Study Department,

Mr. H. S. Elliott, Mr. Trawick, Social Secretary, Mr. S. B. Parker, State Secretary of Tennessee and Mr. Worley of the Student Volunteer Movement. These men were efficient, helpful and suggestive in their various fields.

Very strong addresses were made on Sunday in the morning by Prof. Raine, always original and incisive, on the Epistle to the Hebrews, giving insight on how to study the Bible by books and incidentally emphasizing various phases of Christian life.

The Men's meeting at 3 p. m. was a success. President Acheson of Caldwell College commanded the close attention of the audience by his masterful discussion of questions incident to student life. In the evening he charmed his hearers in Ladies' Hall by his graceful, yet strong words to the Young Woman's Christian Association.

The portrayal of back-yard and slum conditions in Southern cities in a stereopticon lecture by Mr. Trawick was painful yet necessary to a public awakening. The conditions were not materially different from those prevalent in most English and American towns, a sordid testimony to the hatefulness of the greed of the landlord who loves not his fellow-men and to the sadder condition of the tenant who is not awake to better things.

The good work of the conference was largely done in the heart to heart talks in the delegate conferences where Mr. Elliott, Mr. Worley, Mr. Parker and Mr. Dix were heard with profit.

This Y. M. C. A. business is no boy's play, properly conducted, but a man's work, if the opportunity is measurably met.

The local association under Mr. Davison is doing good work. It faces a large opportunity.

The concluding address by Prof. Gardner on the Dynamics of the Bible was a fitting conclusion to the conference. It was a talk of a high type in which was set forth the holiness of the pretence to Christianity of the landlord, the merchant, the teacher, the minister, the farmer, the manufacturer who lives and does business on a selfish basis.

These men were so helpful by their words and their presence that we say "Come again, Gentlemen."

B. H. Roberts.

A CITIZEN OF THE TRUE STAMP

Ex-Mayor Woods, of Richmond, is a good illustration of the highest type of citizen—a citizen who belongs not to party in the sense of being a slave to its leadership at the expense of his own convictions.

A life-long Democrat—a true blue—he openly and on the stump supports Judge O'Rear and the Republican platform, because they, rather than his own townsman, Ex-Governor McCreary, and the Democratic platform, stand for the things he believes in—are sincere and in line with the true welfare of the state.

But Mr. Woods does not stop with this. The same principle that moves him to part company with Mr. McCreary and the party of his fathers forces him to raise his voice against Bosworth in the 17th Senatorial District.

That is citizenship—not partizanship. Mr. Woods is a man of the true stamp. He is of an order far above the mere Democrat or the mere Republican. He is a Citizen.

We commend his stand not only to our readers in the 17th, but to every voter in the state. See what he has to say about Bosworth on page three of this issue.

BRING OUT THE VOTE.

Can you make a big campaign speech like Senator Bradley or Judge O'Rear?

"No."

Can you give large sums to the campaign funds to pay the expenses of those that can speak—your substitutes?

"No."

Can you give weeks of your time from field and shop and store and school?

"No."

Can you set forth the high standards of citizenship—appeal to the high sense of duty with pencil and pen in newspapers and magazines?

"No."

Well, what can you do?

"Why there is plenty for me to do—for every one to do. The most significant thing is yet to be done—must be done on election day. The vote must be gotten out. That I can help to do. I can see that the man that doesn't much care does care—that he goes to the polls and casts his vote. I can whoop up the man at the head of the hollow—I can bring him along."

Next week we shall have an article showing that if Judge O'Rear is defeated it will be by the men that stay at home. But they must not stay at home. Let us bring out the vote.

SILENCE BROKEN AT LAST

The Court of Appeals, all of whose members were Democrats with one exception, in a unanimous opinion declared the present division of the State into Legislative and Senatorial districts by the Democratic Legislature unconstitutional, unjust and iniquitous. The Democratic party heard not the indictment.

The same court in the same opinion said that every member of the Legislature who voted to foist such a system of representation upon the state had perjured himself, but expressed the faith that the next Legislature would do its sworn and constitutional duty. But the next Legislature refused to act, and still the party kept silence.

The Republican party outraged by the tyranny of the dominant party in the State spoke through the State press and then voiced the cry for long lost liberty in its platform—a demand for equitable redistricting of the state, for equal representation. The Democratic press had not a word to say. The lips of every Democratic office seeker were sealed. The Democratic Platform ignored the subject. Did anybody wonder at it? Not at all. They have had the Legislature for years—they have always had it. But how did they get it? Certainly not during the last fifteen years by the popular will, but by depriving every Republican section of the State of its equal right to representation.

This accounts for the fact that while Bradley was elected in 1895 the Legislature was Democratic and no pledges of the Republican party could be fulfilled. This accounts for the fact that while Taylor was elected Governor in 1899 the Legislature was Democratic, and the robbery of the Republicans was made an easy matter. This accounts for the fact that while Willson was elected in 1907 the Legislature has remained Democratic and has been able to block every reform—every just and popular measure.

This is why the Democratic party is not in favor of any redistricting measure. It knows that any just division into districts will at once and, possibly, forever make the Legislature Republican. It knows that such a course would mean that it surrenders at once every prospect of perpetuating its control—every prospect of throttling the will of the people.

But the silence of the Sphinx has at last been broken. Driven to bay by the slogan of the Republicans, a defense is at last offered. We quote from the Henry County Local:

"The sections of the state that are discriminated against are for the most part mountainous, or, if not, then mining regions—in any event, parts of the state inhabited by rough and disorderly people whose civilization is but little more than a figment. These are the people among whom feuds ever exist, very many of them delighting in strife, bloodshed and turmoil, as a result of all of which the entire state is not only taxed heavily to pay for criminal prosecutions, but is given a most unenviable reputation abroad. * * *

Let the hordes of rough and tough people spoken of send a big bunch of representatives and Senators to Frankfort with their crude notions of internal improvement, their ill-considered plans of general road making and other wild schemes to be effectuated at public expense, and this God-favored region of ours would be made to groan under added tax burdens for years and years."

Let the men of the mountains read this infamous slander—this double lie; double because it is both untrue and fails to give the real reason for the tyranny that hangs over us—and then go to the polls and vote—vote for liberty and equality under the law.

Banking by Mail

To The Public:

"Banking by mail" is quite satisfactory with those living at some distance from our bank.

The advantages of banking by mail are saving of time and convenience.

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Communicate with us and we will be glad to talk this over.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

ANDREW ISAACS, Pres.

J. W. STEPHENS, Vice-Pres.

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier.

IN OUR OWN STATE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Morgan Statue Unveiled—How the Democratic Campaign is to Close—The First of its Kind in Breathitt—The President Coming—To Study Pellagra—Close of Woman's Suffrage Convention.

MORGAN STATUE UNVEILED

A bronze equestrian statue of General John Hunt Morgan, the great Confederate Cavalry raider, was unveiled in Lexington the 18th, that being the 50th anniversary of the day when Morgan and his men occupied Lexington. The statue was erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the state of Kentucky. The old soldiers, both blue and gray, marched in the parade. It was a gala day for Lexington.

IMPORTED ORATORY

The Democrats are to wind up their campaign by a deluge of oratory. (Continued on Page Five)

Walsh Dies Shortly After Release—Will Secretary Wilson Resign—The Chinese Rebellion—The War in Tripoli—How the Main was Destroyed.

DEATH FOLLOWS LIBERTY

John R. Walsh, whose release from prison on parole we chronicled last week, died Monday at his home in Chicago of heart disease. There had been frequent reports of his failing health during the nearly two years of his confinement, and his weakened constitution was not able to withstand the sudden change from prison life.

RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

It is rumored in Washington that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has offered his resignation to the President. It will be remembered that as the outcome of the investigation instituted by Congress into the affairs

(Continued on Fifth Page)

Large Audience Greet Bradley

Streets Thronged and Chapel Crowded to Hear Kentucky's First Republican Governor and Present United States Senator.

Speech of Nearly Two Hours in Which His Own Election and Record are Defended, the Taft and State Administrations Extolled and a Strong Appeal Made for the Republican Platform and Ticket in Coming Election.

It was a fine audience that greeted Senator Bradley, Monday. The day was all that could be asked and many came in from the country and more or less distant towns and even from adjoining counties to hear the



WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.
United States Senator from Kentucky.

long time idol of Kentucky Republicans.

The Senator arrived, Sunday noon, and rested and received his friends at Boone Tavern until the time for his address, Monday, at 1 p. m. He

was the guest for lunch, Monday, of Pres. Frost, at the Tavern. At the table with him, also the guests of Pres. Frost, were Mr. Wallace, Co. chairman, U. S. Marshal Short, Mr. Welsh, candidate for the State Senate, Mr. Wright Kelley, candidate for Representative, the newly nominated candidates for city council on the Republican ticket, Mayor J. L. Gay, Postmaster Welch, Prof. L. V. Dodge, Treasurer Osborne, W. J. Tatum and Jas. P. Faulkner.

The carriage in which the Senator was driven to the chapel was preceded by the College Band and followed by the members of the G. A. R.

In the Chapel the Band played while the throngs were getting their places. Prof. Dodge presided and called upon Pres. Frost to lead in prayer, after which the Glee Club sang, "Comrades in Arms." In a few felicitous phrases the presiding officer then introduced the speaker of the day—Senator Bradley—who spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is always a pleasure for me to come to Berea. My first visit here was in 1872. At that time that great and good man, John G. Fee, lived among you. I knew with pleasure

(Continued on Sixth Page)

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Price is a Difference
Quality is a Difference

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and you have
the meaning of

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and
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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

What's the use of going over Niagara Falls in a barrel when you can buy an aeroplane?

"The cost of living in Chicago is cheaper than it is in New York." But who wants to live in Chicago?

Some pessimistic person has predicted a cold winter. Still, he may be interested in a woolen factory.

Chicago theaters are to be performed, but the stock yards will keep on doing business at the old stand.

Has anybody stopped to figure out what was done with all the money before people began to buy automobiles?

Over 92,000,000 young lobsters have been liberated off the Maine coast. Just in time for the theatrical season.

A woman who wedded a poet complains he couldn't support her. Evidently she found married life blank verse.

An inventive person in Boston is said to have built an automatic woman that talks. It wouldn't be a woman if it didn't.

The fellow who looked into the gun to find out whether it was loaded is now adding to the gaiety of nations by eating toaststools.

The pastor who declared childless wives should be deported struck a heavy blow at the attendance upon the annual mothers' congress.

A writer says that every time two people are married one of them wins a great victory. Yes, we were licked that way once ourselves.

A Jerseyite suffering from rheumatism came in contact with a live wire and was cured. However, it is not likely that live wires will become popular.

A Cleveland woman has secured a divorce notwithstanding the fact that her husband did not chew, smoke, drink, swear nor stay out at night. Perhaps he snored.

Several times roosters have been enjoined from crowing, but it took an Iowa court the other day to enjoin onions from smelling. This may properly be defined as strong action.

In Brooklyn a woman has secured a divorce because her husband carried out the garbage for another lady. Evidently they do not regard loving one's neighbor as a virtue in Brooklyn.

Andre Jaegerschmidt, who traveled around the world in forty days, is a Frenchman. We mention this merely to prevent our readers from gaining the impression that he is an Irishman.

In autumn, more than ever, we realize that the year that promised so much in its gladsome springtime, moves in an inevitable cycle, subservient to the infinite and eternal law of causation.

Speaking of easy money, a Chicago girl has just inherited \$20,000 because her name is Jane. Besides, being named Jane is its own reward.

A New Jersey hotel keeper has issued an order prohibiting his waitresses from talking to traveling men who eat in his dining-room. He must want to get rid of the patronage of the traveling men.

We are told that a hawk tried to pick a diamond stud out of the shirt front of an unsuspecting citizen of New Jersey. Those Jersey hawks are becoming almost as formidable as Jersey skeeters.

City Forester Probst of Chicago proposes a new manual for the boy scouts. Instead of marching about with toy guns, he would have them equipped with grubbing hoes and dispatched in a war of extermination against the weeds of Chicago. This would result in two things good for the boys—they would learn the names of the weeds and would secure healthful exercise. It would benefit the public by doing away with the weeds.

IT TAKES NERVE AND LOTS OF IT

TO PULL OFF A SURPRISE PARTY SIMILAR TO THIS WITHOUT INVITATION.

TWO DETECTIVES ON THE TRAIN

Entered a Car Containing Merchandise, Began Throwing Off Boxes—Picked Up By Others Following With a Rig.

Lexington.—One of the boldest train robberies ever perpetrated in this section of the country occurred near this city when a freight train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad was robbed under the noses of two special detectives.

The train was proceeding from Louisville to Lexington. When near a small station between this city and Frankfort, several men appeared from the side of the road and boarded it. They entered a car containing merchandise and began throwing off boxes. These boxes were picked up by other men who followed the train with a horse and wagon.

Finally the train men gave the alarm and the detectives who were stationed in a caboose, rushed out. They were too late, however, as the robbers had leaped from the car, and made off in the darkness. There is no clue to the identity of the bandits.

GOOD WORK SPREADING.

Plans to Organize Branches in Mining Camps.

Louisville.—The annual fall meeting of the state executive committee of the Kentucky Young Men's Christian association is now in session.

It was reported by the mountain mining committee that associations are under way at Benham and Jenkins, two new mining towns in Eastern Kentucky. It was stated in the report that the mining companies in both towns had made an offer to stand half of the expense incurred.

It is the belief of those interested in the work that Eastern Kentucky is destined to be one of the greatest industrial centers of the country during the next few years, and that in order to cope with the moral and religious questions successfully it will be necessary to organize Young Men's Christian associations.

OUTLOOK FOR COAL.

Mines in Eastern Kentucky Display Great Activity.

Barbourville.—The outlook for the coal business in this part of the state is becoming brighter. Mines that have been closed down for the summer are starting up, and several new ones are to be opened. The Continental Coal Corporation is operating all of its 14 mines in Bell and is calling for more miners. The Greasy Creek Coal Co. is opening a new mine near the Knox-Bell line, on the Bell-Jellico railroad. In this county, Knox, the Gibson-Carr Co., composed of Virginia capitalists, is putting in a plant on Tye Fork of Brush creek, and will be shipping coal by December 1.

FAMILY POISONED.

Georgetown.—The family of D. Pierce Ewing narrowly escaped death, the nature and source of which is wrapped in mystery. Shortly after meal time, every member of the family was seized with violent retching, which had lasted throughout the day. Mr. Ewing was taken home from the bank, and Miss Fern Thurman, a niece, who teaches at the Georgetown College Music school, from her work. Mrs. Ewing and the cook were similarly affected. The only attributable cause is a beefsteak, which had been kept on ice, and on which it is thought preservatives were used.

AVIATOR IN HOSPITAL.

Lexington.—Harry Harkness, aviator, son of L. V. Harkness, Standard oil magnate, of Cleveland and New York, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Harkness, are both in a hospital here as the result of accidents. Harkness is to have his hand operated upon as the aftermath of an accident sustained while operating his biplane in the army maneuvers on the Mexican border. Mrs. Harkness' leg was broken in a runaway accident at the L. V. Harkness stock farm here.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BRIDE.

Carlisle.—Mrs. Oliver Berry, of near this place, is probably the youngest bride in this section of the state. She is 13 years of age, and was Miss Mary Alice Allen, daughter of Mr. Charles Allen, of this county, and was married at the home of her father to Mr. Oliver Berry, a farmer, who is 25 years of age.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Louisville.—Thirty-seven state associations, representing approximately 32,000 members, will send delegates to the National Woman Suffrage association, which meets here.

Organizations affiliated with the National association also will send delegates. Included in this list are the Equal Franchise association, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president; the National College Equal Suffrage league, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, president, and the Friends' Equal Rights society.



BOONE'S ROCK.

Richmond.—In a little iron-fenced enclosure on the east side of Madison county's court house, where the first rays of the morning sun to reach Richmond fall upon it, stands a remarkable relic of Kentucky pioneers. Locally it is called Boone's Rock, and, although divers diverse stories are told of the origin, the one most generally accepted is the following:

The first white settlement in Kentucky was at Boonesboro in 1775. Previous to this Daniel and Squire Boone, Jesse Benton, James Estill and others tracked and trapped the wild animals and traded with the red men. Ammunition ran short with "the Boone boys," and by mutual agreement Daniel remained at the traps and wells, while his brother, Squire, tramped back to Virginia for supplies.

By another agreement, when the traveler returned, he was to mark his name on a prominent stone which stood on the land the brothers claimed, and when Daniel returned from repeated hunting expeditions he would know by this mark of greater stores and a brother's help.

1770.

SQUIRE BOONE.

That is the simple inscription. But what volumes it must have spoken to the lonely hunter when he saw it.

This stone is a natural limestone obelisk. It was standing at that distant date some twelve miles east of Richmond on the old trail to Virginia. In 1892 the owner of the land, J. Len Ballard, presented the relic to the county and it was transported to the county seat and to its present position of honor.

KENTUCKY DIVISION.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, Elects Officers.

Lexington.—The Kentucky division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy concluded their convention by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. John L. Woodbury, of Louisville; first vice president, Mrs. Harry McCarty, of Nicholasville; second vice president, Miss Annie Gullion, of Carrollton; third vice president, Mrs. W. Longmore, of Frankfort; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Alsace, of Louisville; registrar, Miss Winnie D. Major, of Cadiz; historian, Miss Jessie Yeager, of Owensboro; custodian of crosses of honor, Mrs. J. M. Arnold, of Newport; chaplain, Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts, of Lexington; vice chaplain, Mrs. C. C. Bogle, of Danville; recording secretary, Mrs. William F. Taylor, of Columbus.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Lancaster.—The recently organized Farmers' union is contemplating the establishing of a large general store somewhere in the county for the benefit of its members. Their plan is to organize a stock company and build out in the county. They will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday October 21, to arrange the final details of the scheme.

GOOD TOBACCO CROP.

Catlettsburg.—The tobacco crop for 1911, as compared with former years, while smaller than the abnormal ones of 1909 and 1910, is the largest since 1893. The planting conditions were bad early in the season, as the ground was hot and baked, but the rainy weather later was favorable, and brought the crop around better than the experts expected.

ARREST MEN IN AUTO.

Maysville.—Chief of Police Ort arrested three men in an automobile as they were driving off the ferryboat here. The arrest was made on receipt of a telegram from Portsmouth, O., saying that an auto had been stolen. They refused to give their names.

GIVEN LIFE TERM.

Pineville.—The case of the commonwealth against Jeff Miller for the murder of Pearl Hoskins last June, was given the jury and in fifteen minutes the jury agreed on a verdict giving Miller's punishment at life sentence. Miller, who was drunk and had been "shooting up" Four Mile, it is said, had started up the railroad track. The little Hoskins child and some playmates were playing under a trestle along the track and he deliberately shot the child, killing her almost instantly.

BOUNCES LIKE RUBBER.

Negro Badly Injured While Trying to Get Away.

Louisville.—While trying to get away from patrolmen, Ben Watson, aged 25 years, ran against a fence in the alley in the rear of the Mary Anderson theater with such force that he bounced back and struck the pavement with a thud. He received a large wound on his head and was unconscious when the officers arrived.

He was taken to jail, where he regained consciousness a few hours later. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The officers had been called by the management of the theater because Watson had refused to leave the alley, where he insulted patrons of the playhouse, it is alleged.

KENTUCKY MASONS.

Select David Jackson, of London, as Grand Master.

Louisville.—David Jackson, of London, Ky., was elevated to the office of Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky. Following the custom of advancing all officers, beginning with junior warden, following the annual election, new officers were announced as follows: Deputy grand master, Joseph H. Ewald, of Paris; grand senior warden, Orle S. Ware, of Covington.

HERO LOSES HIS LIFE

While Aiding Others to Escape in New Mexico.

Paris.—A report from the flood district of Southwestern Colorado and the Northwestern part of New Mexico, tells of the drowning of John Rice, who met his death while aiding in the rescue of pupils at the Methodist Mission school at Farmington, New Mexico.

MONEY MISSING.

Catlettsburg.—From the office of the steamer Tacoma one of the negro deckhands stole the money box in which there was \$450. After pocketing the money the thief threw the box overboard. The clerk stepped out for a moment and it was some time after his return before he discovered the loss. The thief made his escape from the boat by jumping overboard and swimming ashore.

WANTS DAMAGES.

Maysville.—John D. Hesler, a farmer, filed suit for \$10,000 damages against Joseph P. Larkins, from whom he rented, alleging alienation of his wife's affections. This action is the outcome of a divorce suit filed several weeks ago by Hesler, in which he alleges his wife abandoned him and his five children, the eldest being only 11 years old.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Lexington.—The announcement was made that the Synod of Kentucky of the Northern Presbyterian church will convene in this city on Friday night, Oct. 27, and continue in session until Oct. 31. One hundred and twenty-five churches are represented in the Synod, and more than one hundred representative ministers and laymen will attend the meeting.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Barbourville.—Knox county is now one of the leaders in the good roads movement in this part of Kentucky. The county has built and paid for four new steel bridges since the first of the year and has contracted for others. Many miles of road have been changed and put up out of the creeks and branches, and graded with stone. The good roads spirit is growing in Knox county.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Lexington.—Nelson Messer, who, August 13, inflicted a knife wound from which John McLean died two days later, was tried in circuit court on a charge of murder. The jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter, the penalty for which is from two to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

DRAWS BIG FINE.

Louisville.—A fine of \$3,500 was assessed against the Park Butter Co., a Louisville corporation, by Judge Walter Evans in federal court. The corporation, with its president, B. H. Barnes, was convicted of violations of the oleomargarine law by a federal jury.

TOBACCO WILL BURN.

Mt. Sterling.—Fire, supposed to have originated from stores drying out tobacco, destroyed the barn on the farm of Newt Duff, together with 18,000 pounds of tobacco. The tobacco was insured for \$1,800, but there was no insurance on the barn. The total loss was about \$4,500.

KENTUCKY WOMAN SLAIN.

Parker's Grove.—Mrs. William K. Allen, wife of a conductor employed by the Louisville Railway Co., was killed by Alex Brewer, a prosperous farmer of the Otter Creek section. Brewer fled after shooting the woman through the heart, and a posse is now on his trail.

There were no eyewitnesses to the tragedy save two small children of Mrs. Allen, who say they heard Brewer threaten their mother when she spurned his attentions.

WHAT IS RIGHT?

By Rev. Stephen Paulson

TEXT.—Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Philippians, IV, 8.

There are today more people than ever before asking the question, "What is right?" They have been led to ask this question by an arousal of conscience from lethargy that at one time seemed to be as binding as prison chains. In this reawakening the church has played a most important part, but its appeals have been seconded by moralists and even by statesmen. Today the question, "What is right?" is asked not only in personal morals, but in the larger affairs of life, and to the extent that there is greater effort for higher standards of morality and of religious practices.

The question is an old one. It has been asked by man since first he knew there was right which might be distinguished from wrong. It has been discussed in all its phases, and St. Paul in his letter to the Philippians exhorts them in the words of our text. He tells them that right is "what is true, what is honest, what is just, what is pure and lovely and of good report." His exhortation is as pertinent today as then, and his definition as complete. Let us first consider men, not things.

A great many men are true so far as their standards permit them to be. There are others who seek constant elevation of standards so that they may be nearer the ideal true man. To be a true man means to be truthful in thought, in speech, in act, to be devoid of dissimulation, to be right and to be just what you seem to be; to be loyal to all that is good and devoted to the furtherance of good. Such a man invariably answers the question "What is right?" correctly, and his answer has the respect of his fellow men.

A great many men are honest so far as the demands of relationship with other men may go, and few go beyond this point and are honest with themselves as well as with their fellows. In their transactions they have no doubts, no regrets, no sufferings of conscience. They make every transaction a closed transaction in every sense of the word. They are right. Such men are the examples of honesty that should be emulated.

Men are just in the measure that they mete to their fellow men; and some of them are just to the extent that they heap the measure to overflowing. They neither weigh to the ounce, nor exact their pound of flesh as old Shylock did. If anything, they are just to the point of generosity and have the satisfaction of knowing that they have given full value or full credit to all with whom they come in contact.

Most men are pure to the extent that they have no faults or vices that stamp them as immoral. There are others whose thoughts even are pure and to whom impurity is absolutely obnoxious. They think good, and as the thought is the father of the act, they act well. These are the men to whom the finger of suspicion never points, but are always held as models after which we should pattern.

Men who are truly honest, just and pure, men whose thoughts are always upward, are men of good report. They have unassailable reputations supported by unimpeachable characters. They ask the question, "What is right?" from the innermost recesses of their souls, and answer it with all the enlightenment of conscience and spiritual guidance that God can give them. They are always men of good report and always will be so long as they possess the virtues that the apostle has enumerated.

I know that the apostle tells the brethren to "think of things that are true, honest, pure, lovely and of good report." It is by thinking of these things that men become honest, true and just. The apostle asks them not only to think but to reason, for he says that "if there is any virtue in these things, if there be any praise," thinking of them will bring them into their lives and cause them to be grateful for the good they receive. Men who think honestly, men who try to be conscientious gain for themselves all the good that can be derived from right thought and pure thinking. And that good is ability to think straight, and answer correctly the question, "What is right?"

Of course there is no absolute right. Men do not think alike. They have not the same standards, nor the same conceptions, and yet they have one standard of right and their conception of that standard will always grow better and better the more they study it. That standard was set by Christ. Paul studied it, and his wonderful growth in spirituality enabled him to tell the Philippians what they should think about, for he knew that the man who was true, honest, just and pure, the man who regarded things that were elevating and of good report, would become the man who would be able sooner or later to answer more exactly the question, "What is right?"

You can follow Paul's prescription, especially if you ask for that guidance which has been promised you by that greatest exemplar of right.

Temperance

GENERAL GRANT ON DRINKING

Does Not Touch Liquor and Has Not for Over 18 Years Because He Is Afraid of It.

"Tell the young men through your paper that General Grant does not drink a drop of liquor—has not for 18 years; because he is afraid to drink it."

"Now you listen," continued the general. "When I was a boy at School, and at West Point, I was a pet because of the greatness of my father. I was given every opportunity to drink, and I did drink—some. As I got older and mixed with men, war-scarred veterans who fought with my father would come up and, for the sake of old times, ask me to celebrate with them the glory of past events, and I did—some."

"Then when I was made minister to Austria the customs of the country and my official position almost compelled me to drink, always. I tried to drink with extreme moderation, because I knew that alcohol is the worst poison a man could take into his system; but I found out it was an impossibility to drink moderately."

"I could not say, when drink was placed before me: 'No, I only drink in the morning,' or at certain hours. The fact that I indulged at all compelled me to drink on every occasion or be absurd."

"For that reason, because moderate drinking is a practical impossibility, I became an absolute teetotaler—a crank, if you please. I will not allow it even in my house. When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking; at least that is my experience."

"Give me the sober man, the absolute teetotaler every time. He's dependable. If I had the greatest appointive powers in the country, no man would get even the smallest appointment from me unless he showed proof of his absolute teetotalism."

"If I could, by offering my body a sacrifice, free this country from this fell cancer, drink, I'd thank the Almighty for the privilege of doing it."

SCIENCE IS AGAINST ALCOHOL

United States Government Publishes Some Valuable Papers Read by Sincere Temperance Workers.

Some valuable papers, read by Dr. F. D. Crothers and others at the semi-annual meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics held at Washington, have been published by the United States government in pamphlet form. Dr. Crothers, who is the superintendent of the Walpole Lodge hospital, Hartford, Conn., and an earnest worker for temperance, contributes a suggestive paper on "The Future of the Alcoholic Problem." There are enough facts in this booklet gathered by experts, damaging to the drink traffic to destroy it many times over. Here is one of them: "The Maoris of New Zealand, according to Captain Cook, were at the time when he first visited the island almost perfect in physique. Even the old men, he states, possessed the endurance of youth. They numbered then over 120,000. Alcohol and tobacco found their way to them as the island became inhabited by the white race. Men, women and children began to drink and smoke, in their innocence believing it a blessing. Today the Maoris are a race of physical and moral degenerates, numbering only 41,000." Thousands of tipping members of the white race are as truly, if not as visibly, degenerating.

Swallowing the Farm.

My homeless man with the chronic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a 10-cent glass of gin let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get money enough together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just 1 mill per square foot. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that 500-foot garden. Go on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it requires to swallow enough pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there is dirt in it—100 feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre.—Robert J. Burdette.

Agree on Anti-Alcohol Plan.

Members of the anti-alcoholic congress held at The Hague signed a declaration in favor of the general adoption of Judge Pollard's plan for suspending court sentences in the case of drunkards who sign a total abstinence pledge. Judge Pollard was one of the speakers under the general subject. "The Judge and the Alcohol Patients," and his specific topic was "Alcoholism in the Light of the Study and Treatment of Inebriety by the States."

Dr. Hendren's Claim Upon The Voters of The 17th Senatorial District

Reasons Why Every Lover of the Home, Every True Republican and Democrat Should Cast His Vote for Hendren and Against Bosworth

Senator Bosworth in League with Democratic Machine.

Says "Presto, Change." to the Ring in Louisville and Brother Gets the Palm—No Politics when Whiskey Controls.

There is some interesting unwritten political history behind the nominations by the Republicans in the Seventeenth Senatorial district of Mr. Joe Bosworth and by the Democrats for the office of State Auditor of Mr. Henry Bosworth, and if all the facts relative to the Democratic primary in Louisville are ever forthcoming added interest will be given to these nominations.

The Evening Post yesterday stated the facts relative to Mr. Joe Bosworth.

He is now a State Senator, nominally a Republican, from a district in the Kentucky mountains that always gives large Republican majorities.

Although the Republican party has twice pledged its candidates for the

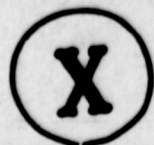
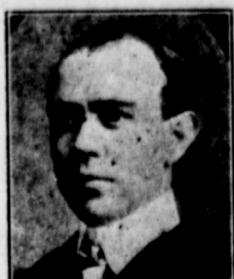
Legislature to the support of the county unit bill, Senator Bosworth has been recognized as one of the leading opponents of that measure and he has rarely failed to render vigorous support to the demands of the liquor interests. Moreover, Senator Bosworth, although nominally a Republican has been admitted into the Democratic clique that has ruled the last two or three Legislatures, and his wishes have gone far with the Democrats—much farther, in fact, than the wishes of such Democrats as happened to be on the wrong side of the liquor problem.

Mr. Henry Bosworth is a Democrat. In 1907 he was the party nominee for State Auditor, and was defeated with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

This year he again became a candidate for the same nomination before the Democratic primary. His opponent was Mr. Ruby Laffon, and as Mayor W. O. Head declared himself very emphatically for Mr. Laffon, because of personal reasons, it became known that Laffon was to get a majority of 6,000 or 8,000 in Louisville and accordingly the Democratic nomination.

Shortly before the Democratic primary, however, Senator Bosworth, Republican, came to Louisville and held several conferences with local Democrats and at once an order went out to substitute Bosworth for Laffon on the Democratic slate in Louisville.

The order was issued too late to reach all the precincts and the "results" from the Democratic primary in Louisville in this race were much mixed. In one precinct Laffon would get 80 and Bosworth 10 votes, and in another Bosworth would get 70 votes and Laffon 8. The final count showed the race between Laffon and Bosworth close in Louisville, and



Bosworth secured the nomination. There can be no doubt, therefore, we think, that Mr. Henry Bosworth was made the Democratic nominee for Auditor because of the efforts of his brother, Joe Bosworth, who in this year a candidate for re-election to the State Senate upon the Republican ticket, but endorsed by the Democrats.—Louisville Evening Post.

Large Crowd Hears Hendren at Barbourville

Speaker Shows How Bosworth Got His Nomination From the New South Brewing Co. at Middlesboro. Declares that the One Issue is Whether the Saloons Shall Dominate the District and the State Through Bosworth.—Makes a Fine Impression.

Barbourville, Ky., Oct. 24.—Special Correspondence—Dr. J. Harry Hendren, independent Republican candidate for State Senator against Joe Bosworth, spoke here on last Saturday night to the largest crowd that has assembled at a public speaking here since the present campaign opened. The court house was partly filled an hour before the speaker appeared. Many women were present, representing the churches and clubs, and there were many people from miles in the country.

The Doctor spoke for two hours and not a man or woman left the house except one or two politicians on whose toes the speaker tramped pretty heavily when describing in detail the methods Mr. Bosworth used in securing his two nominations at the hands of the Republican party in the 17th District. He was given a most careful hearing and was heartily applauded.

The Doctor is a fine speaker and is making a good impression wherever he is heard. He makes a clean speech, a manly speech, and one that is free from personal abuse or appeals to party bias and prejudice. He makes a convincing speech because he has facts and not fiction upon which to speak. As some one very aptly expressed it, his speech here Saturday night was "a vote getting speech." The general impression seemed to be that if the Doctor could make this speech in every voting precinct in the district he would win by an overwhelming majority.

The speech here Saturday night was a revelation to many who heard it. But few of the voters knew that after the last Senate had been organized and the Speaker, Lieut. Gov. Cox, had been deprived of the power of appointing the standing committees and that power had been given to the Committee on Rules, headed by Mr. Conn Linn, that this committee of Rules placed the same seven or eight men on the fifteen most important committees and that Mr. Bosworth was selected by this Democratic committee as a member on all these committees, thus showing beyond any shadow of a doubt the faith that the Democrats and the whiskey element had in Mr. Bosworth. The record of the last Senate shows, as the speaker pointed out, that Mr. Bosworth was true to his Democratic friends, and voted with them and the whiskey party on all important matters. He had made many speeches in this district before his nomination and election in which he had declared he would support the County Unit Bill if it was put before the Legislature, but the Journal of the Senate shows that when the vote of that body stood 14 to 15 against the measure Mr. Bosworth, instead of voting for the bill and thus tying the vote and giving Mr. Cox a chance to vote for it, voted for its defeat, in the face of all his promises and declarations before election, and admitted to advocates of the measure that he voted wrong. Not only this, but he voted to have a similar bill referred to his committee of "Religion and Morals," which had tried to suppress the first measure proposed.

At the time the District Committee met last spring to declare Mr. Bosworth the nominee of the party, after he had crowded all opposition

Woods Delivers the Goods

Has the Evidence on Bosworth. Saw the Deed—Saw Bosworth Deliver His District, His Party, the Temperance Forces to the Saloon Power.—Interesting Letter Commending the Citizen's Course.

Richmond, Ky., Oct. 19, 1911. Editor Berea Citizen:

I endorse your condemnation of Senator Joe Bosworth of Middlesboro, candidate against Dr. Hendren, for re-election to the State Senate. I want to give you a piece of personal knowledge of Joe Bosworth's treachery and betrayal of the County Unit, not only two years ago, but four years ago, in the memorable struggle to get a vote on the County Unit Bill. And I want to say that Mr. Bosworth's conduct then and there planted one of the seeds of disgust in my heart that resulted in my subsequent announcement that if my party in the last Legislature killed the County Unit Bill (which it did do!) and then we nominate a candidate this year for Governor who was not in absolute harmony with the County Unit idea (and we have certainly nominated such a candidate) I would take the stump for Judge O'Rear, the one solitary candidate of the whole layout on whom I would stake my life that he was unequivocally true as the North star to the triumph of Constitutional temperance legislation, which Bosworth stabbed to death.

Here is the story, lying before me in black and white as I write. I was present. I saw the deed done. I saw Bosworth cast the vote which killed it. It was on March 5, 1908. Weeks of hard work on our part had been spent in trying to get the solidly Democratic Rules Committee and Committee on Religion and Morals, of which Bosworth was a member, to give the Senate a chance to VOTE, VOTE, VOTE. Senator Burnam, Republican, of this district appealed to Bosworth on the floor to remember his party platform pledges and his sacred obligation to the overwhelming majority of his constituents, by standing with Senators who demanded a VOTE on the Unit Bill. But Bosworth remembering the glittering barrooms of Middlesboro, instead of the blighted homes and ruined lives these dens of iniquity had produced, deliberately VOTED TO PIGEONHOLE the Bill. JUST HIS one vote was needed to overturn the tyrannous Rules Committee, but alas, with stoical indifference, Bosworth voted with the NINETEEN WHISKEY DEMOCRATS and killed the BILL! God knows that was a scene that made angels weep. To think of a man who owed his seat in the Senate to 357,000 temperance people, in his District, and yet to please 24 saloons in Middlesboro and the liquor power of Kentucky, turned a deaf ear to duty and to humanity—

off by having a snap primary called with an entrance fee of \$1,500, the Committee was said to have met at Corbin, Kentucky. Dr. Hendren said that Committee, except Mr. John Gilliam, of Knox county, who would have nothing to do with the affair, met on the third floor of the New South Brewing Company in Middlesboro, Ky., and there declared Mr. Bosworth the nominee of the Republican party in this district. Furthermore, this same New South Brewing Company gave Mr. Bosworth a check for \$2,000, to pay his entrance fee in the first primary that was called to kill off Hon. John D. Jarvis, of Knox county, who attempted to oppose Mr. Bosworth in 1907, and up to within a few months ago Mr. Bosworth had not repaid this \$2,000 although Mr. Jarvis withdrew and there was no primary and the check was returned to Mr. Bosworth by the Committee.

Dr. Hendren said there had been seventy-six murders in Bell county within the last twenty-four months; that 85 per cent of all the killings within this time had taken place between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, showing that they happened near the week end, when it is well known that wage earners frequent the saloons and Middlesboro in greatest numbers. A large per cent of the killings spoken of resulted from drunken affrays. One murder that was spoken of in detail was that of the little girl on Straight Creek who was shot dead with a large pistol by a drunken man from Middlesboro because she would not dance for him at his request. Dr. Hendren accuses Senator Bosworth with being responsible for this increased crime in Bell county, because by his vote, he could have put whiskey out of Middlesboro. It is said that a thousand dollars is taken out

such perfidy should bury him beneath a mountain of votes in November that all the miners in the Mingo Valley could not dig him out in a thousand years!

I myself appeared before the Religion and Morals Committee, of which this Bosworth had been made a member by those other whiskey servants who knew how he would knife the bill. I pleaded with that Committee with all my heart, as Senator Burnam did next morning, but all I got was this from this same Bosworth, who called me to him, and took me by the hand and said, Mr. Woods, you almost convinced me I ought to vote right in this matter! Thinking of the words of Paul, I replied, "Not almost but altogether would I persuade you to do your duty. Flatter not my poor powers of speech, but think of the joy of doing your duty to your people up in the mountains!"

But, as I say, the next morning, Joe Bosworth, voted WRONG, and my own written record lying here before me says: "KILLED BY ONE VOTE!"—BOSWORTH'S!

Men of the Mountains! Democrats, Republicans, what not! Will you allow such political and moral perfidy to go longer unrebuked? What virtue is there in your pure blooded veins that will allow you to turn down such a consecrated Christian gentleman as my old schoolmate, Dr. Harry Hendren, to endorse the record of Bosworth who represents no part of your section but Middlesboro, whose saloons would be the scenes of great rejoicing over his victory next month. Talk not to me of Bosworth as a Good Roads Champion. Whiskey Democrats call him that to fool and flatter the ignorant and the indifferent. The ROADS he has helped to make thus far are already paved WITH THE SKULLS OF MEN AND BOYS ruined by the SALOONS OF HIS CITY, and of Pineville, and surrounding territory. Those are the Roads of which he is the father! Roads that lead bloodstained and tear bedewed from the dens of that Magic City to the humble cots of the mountain fastnesses. STRIKE, ye mountaineers a blow that will ring around the State! "DOWN WITH BOSWORTH! UP WITH HENDREN!"

Your friend,
Clarence E. Woods, Ex-Mayor.
If I cannot prove by the records and by my written history that I have told the truth above, I will forfeit \$100 in gold to any church or charity in the Eleventh Congressional District that Mr. Bosworth will name.—C. E. WOODS.

of this, Knox county, every week for whiskey and spent with the saloons at Middlesboro, and in Bell county the amount spent in this way is much larger.

The one issue in this campaign, as Dr. Hendren so well showed here, is whether the people of this district are willing to vote for or against whiskey. Mr. Bosworth has no more claim upon the votes of Republicans because he is on the ticket, and is the so-called regular party nominee, than if he were not. The people had no voice in his selection. He has shown by his record that he is not a Republican and that he is not in harmony with his party or its principles. He has voted against and otherwise opposed everything that the Republicans tried to do in the last Legislature. His good road doctrine is only a campaign argument, in which he cares nothing, for he might have helped this piece of Legislation, and gained friends for it, by voting for the County Unit Bill. He is a whiskey man, a whiskey politician and under the absolute control and guidance of the whiskey interests. When the people of the district come to know this, Dr. Hendren very rightly thinks they will vote against Bosworth for re-election. The influence of the whiskey business at Middlesboro permeates all the counties in this part of the state. With a population of less than 8,000, Middlesboro has forty saloons, one saloon for every 200 of her population. The courts in that county are so crowded with murder cases that there is scarcely time for any thing else.

If the people will come out to hear Dr. Hendren he will surprise them with facts that they never dreamed existed. The Republican party has shown itself able to get rid of undesirable office-seekers. Let it do so in this instance.



Reasons Why Mr. Bosworth Should Be Defeated for the Senate and Dr. Hendren Elected

FIRST.—Mr. Bosworth is not in line with either party on the County Unit Bill. Dr. Hendren will support and vote for the uniform County Unit Bill.

SECOND.—Four years ago, Bosworth promised to support and vote for the County Unit Bill. He flagrantly betrayed his promise and gave his support to the liquor interest, as his vote on Senate Bill 1 to 44 will show.

THIRD.—Mr. Bosworth does not justly represent the people of the District, but stands for the Middlesboro liquor crowd—an insult to thousands of the good citizens of the District.

FOURTH.—Bosworth has been against the laboring man's interest, as his record will show.

FIFTH.—Mr. Bosworth's GOOD ROADS talk, we believe insincere—only a vote catcher. Dr. Hendren will not only support the County Unit, but Good Roads as well. Good roads are safer in the hands of a temperance candidate than a liquor man.

SIXTH.—The liquor crowd is boosting Bosworth, not for Good Roads, but because they know he will deliver the wet goods in the Senate.

SEVENTH.—Will the good people of the Seventeenth Senatorial District vote for a candidate with a whiskey barrel on his back, or a clean temperance man? VOTE FOR DR. HENDREN, NOVEMBER ELECTION.

EIGHTH.—Helburn was defeated by the Republicans of the State for Lieutenant Governor because of his views on the liquor question. He was backed by the liquor interest. Bosworth and Helburn are brothers-in-law, partners in business, have the same political principles and Helburn is Bosworth's chief backer.

NINTH.—To send Bosworth to the Senate again, with his liquor views known as well as they are, would be for the republicans of the 17th Senatorial District, which is a dry territory and for the County Unit, to slap the Republicans of the State in the face for defeating his brother-in-law, Helburn, because he was against the County Unit Bill, Bosworth being backed by the same crowd, the liquor ring, that was backing Helburn.

TENTH.—Let the Republicans of the 17th Senatorial District repudiate Bosworth, as did the Republicans of the State, Helburn, on account of his liquor record in the Senate.

ELEVENTH.—The defeat of Bosworth and the election of Dr. J. Harry Hendren means that the dry people of the district will have a representative in the Senate who will not betray them, but vote with either party on the County Unit Bill.

TWELFTH.—Remember, Republicans in the 17th Senatorial District, that you had no opportunity to say whether you wanted Bosworth or not. The committee met in January with about six or seven men in person and by proxy, fixed a primary exactly forty days, made the entrance fee three thousand dollars that a man had to put up to enter. Why did they do this? Because Bosworth, with his liquor record, was afraid to submit to the will of the people, knowing that the territory he would be forced to be a candidate in was in favor of the County Unit Bill and would condemn his action in the Senate.

Judge O'Rear, in his speech of acceptance, said none should be trusted on the Republican ticket who was not in line and sympathy with the platform.

The voters who are in favor of the County Unit in the 17th Senatorial District owe it to themselves to see that Bosworth is defeated.



The new walking shoe
In Tan or Dull Calf

Nothing could be more appropriate with your new suit. Let us show you your size in one of these fashionable models. You will be as pleased with the appearance of your foot as you will with the wonderful Red Cross comfort.



E. F. COYLE
You Pay Less — or Get More

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.	
North Bound Local	
Knoxville	7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:04 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains	
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
BEREA	4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.

Miss Etta Lewis left, Monday, for Buckhorn, where she will fill the place of the Principal of the school there during his absence for a few months.

Mrs. Lucinda Gordon arrived Saturday from Lexington for an extended visit with relatives in town and at Big Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pow are spending a few days with their many friends here.

Miss Beulah Viars of Scaffold Cane has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Dalton.

Mr. Roy Rutherford who is working in Paris, was in town for a few days of last week.

Mrs. D. B. Chandler and children of Mt. Vernon are visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Evans.

Mrs. George Treadway of Paint Lick spent the latter part of the week here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tom Logsdon.

MAGAZINES—Wait for my new catalog. I make the best prices that can be secured. M. L. SPINK, at Printing office, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Hardin Golden left, Friday, for Lexington, where she will visit at the home of her son, Will Golden.

Mr. John C. Acheson, president of Caldwell College at Danville, who was one of the speakers of the Y. M. C. A. conference held here, gave an exceedingly suggestive and helpful talk to the Young Women of the Y. W. C. A., Sunday evening.

Mr. Charles E. Clift writes from Indianapolis, Ind., that his health is much improved.

Same Thing in the End.
A physician says that there is no such thing as "taking cold." Which reminds one of the old saw that you don't take a car, but that the car takes you.

WEDDING PRESENTS

The Finest Line of Wedding Rings Ever Shown in Berea in Gold, Gold-filled, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass

The Racket Store
ENGRAVING FREE

Mr. Charles Rogers from Frankfort was in town at the first of the week. Mr. Otis Laceyfield of Louisville was in town for a short time last week. Mrs. Kate Tatum who has been making an extended visit with friends here left last week for the home of her sister in Tennessee.

A part of the Berea College band with their leader, Mr. Bailey, went to Lancaster last Friday and played for a large political gathering at which Messrs. O'Rear and Bristow spoke.

Mr. Green Hill left at the first of the week for Bethany, W. Va., where he will probably secure a position.

STRAYED: A young hog—a gelding weighing about 35 pounds. Came to my home about Aug. 1st. Owner please call at John Ballinger's on the Jas. L. Cornelson place.

Prof. and Mrs. Raine are rejoicing over the addition of a little daughter to their family last week.

Two of Mr. Tom Scrivner's brothers from Estill county spent a part of last week at his home here.

A party of young people chaperoned by Prof. Downing made a trip to Anglin Falls, Saturday.

Mrs. Eva C. Armstrong, of Covington and Mrs. M. P. Boyd, of Newport, respectively President and Secretary of the Kentucky Woman's Relief Corps, inspected Capt. Jas. West Corps, on Saturday, last, and were guests of Professor and Mrs. Dodge, for Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lakes who has been in the hospital for thirteen weeks, has recovered sufficiently to be taken to her home on Chestnut Street.

Mr. Abe Gabbard of Conway was in town Monday and Tuesday, on business.

Oma and Boss Robinson visited their grandparents at Blue Lick, Saturday and Sunday.

The Misses Etta Gay and Mary Tatum attended the Teachers' Association in Richmond, Saturday.

Mr. Henry Bingham who was called to Texas on account of the death of his mother returned last week.

Mr. G. D. Holliday was in Louisville on business last week.

The appearance of the lot joining the Pasco place has been much improved by the building of a new wire fence, and grading of the front.

Mrs. Logsdon of Boone St. is visiting her daughter in Hamilton, Ohio.

Miss Amy Todd was in Richmond, Saturday.

Mr. Clinton Early returned from Richmond, Tuesday.

Prof. Marsh is still in the Hospital but reports from him are very encouraging. It is thought he will be able to go home next week.

Helen and Roy Wyatt, the children of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Wyatt, are in the hospital with typhoid.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley left suddenly for Cleveland last Wednesday, the Doctor fearing the necessity of an operation, several reports from them during the week encourage the hope that his trouble is not so serious as was feared; still it is not known just when they will return.

Secretary D. Walter Morton will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday, both in the forenoon and in the evening.

SAD DEATH

William, the three year old child of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Potts of Whites Station died, of Cerebral congestion, Friday, Oct. 20th at 6 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. Potts were attending Masonic Grand Lodge at Louisville, and were to stay through the week in the State S. S. Convention. They were called, Thursday night, by phone and notified of the babe's condition, but he died before the parents reached home. Services were held at the home near Whites Station at 1 p. m. Sunday. The burial was in the Richmond cemetery.

LYCEUM COURSE

Prof. Raine will give the first number of the course, Saturday night, the 28th, subject, The Merchant of Venice.

Single admission, 35 cents. Season ticket 65 cents.

MATRONS' MEETING

The Matrons' meeting will be held, Saturday, Nov. 4th, at 2 o'clock in the Parish House.

All mothers or matrons having children under their care in school are invited to be present.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Council of the Dean of Women.

A CORRECTION

In an article in The Citizen last week, telling of a gift to the Student Aid Fund by the National Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Dinsmore's name was given to us instead of that of Mrs. Dodge as being instrumental in securing the gift. The mistake was corrected before all the edition was run, but this notice is inserted in order to give proper credit to Mrs. Dodge.

O'REAR CANCELLED ENGAGEMENT

The speech of Judge O'Rear advertised for Monday evening did not

come off, the Campaign Committee thinking it extravagant to send its two most popular speakers to Berea on the same day.

The Judge was in Berea, however, for a short while, Tuesday morning, leaving for McKee where he spoke in the afternoon and returning in time for the noon train, South, Wednesday.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

A look upon the assembly gathered at the National Woman's Suffrage Convention at Louisville, Oct. 19-25, revealed the fact that this movement is enlisting the cooperation of the best women of the land. It was not an assemblage of cranks, or the odd; the short haired, the reckless were not there. Jane Addams of Chicago, was the most honored speaker, a woman who has "done things" in and for Chicago that ought to be done in every city.

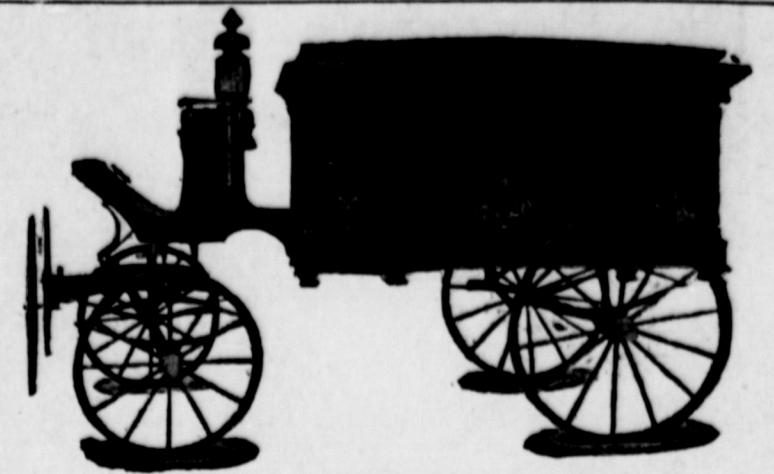
STATE S. S. CONVENTION

Although the representatives of the College Sunday School did not reach Louisville until Friday evening they felt richly repaid for the trip by the remaining part of the program.

The Friday evening program, after the excellent music led by E. O. Excell and Mr. Roper his accompanist, was given over to an address by Mr. Durham, of Chicago, on "The Best Business Proposition" and the taking of subscriptions for the State work.

Saturday provided three sections, Primary, Advanced and Adult work. Very strong addresses were made by Mr. C. C. Stoll of Louisville on "Adult Bible Class Work" and Mrs. E. W. Anderson of Owensboro, on "How I use the S. S. Hour." Both of these speakers emphasized the fact that the Sunday School must be in closest touch with God's spirit and the Bible on the one hand, and with the life of the individual and the present day social problems on the other. We must gather in and hold the people by means of solid, well prepared soul food rather than by class socials, contests, pins, or any of the common devices for increasing attendance.

Dr. Sawpey in the afternoon ably presented the cause of the Graded International Lessons while favoring



R. H. CHRISMAN
Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies.
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Day Phone 26

Night 46

the continuation of the uniform series for those who may prefer it.

In the evening Dr. Littlefield of Brooklyn gave a fine lecture on "The Preparation of the Teacher," in which he laid great stress upon the demand for trained teachers. He said the S. S. teacher must have three powers. The power to incarnate the spirit of God within himself, the power to accumulate knowledge, and the power to stimulate those whom he teaches to right growth.

His idea may be well summarized in his striking statement, "Don't put off the preparation of your lesson until the last moment and then trust to inspiration, perspiration or desperation to carry you through." — Chas. D. Lewis.

CITIZENS' CONVENTION

A Citizens' Convention met, Friday night, Oct. 20, 1911, at the Berea public school house for the purpose of nominating a ticket for town council.

Frank Coyle was elected chairman, after which several speeches were made closing with a motion that all nominations be made from the floor instead of by committee. Nominations followed from which the following were chosen.

Dr. S. R. Baker, W. O. Hayes, Chas. C. Preston, N. J. Coyle, W. B. Harris and A. J. Smith.

Abraham Lincoln's picture was chosen as the party emblem, and the following declaration of principles adopted.

1. We believe it to be for the best interest of all citizens of Berea that politics be eliminated in the selection of our town officers.

2. We believe in and stand for a careful conservative management of the finances of the city and a wise expenditure of the same, that we may lower the present tax rate instead of increasing it, as has been agitated.

3. We believe that some wise regulation should be brought about whereby all property in the corporate limits of Berea used for commercial purposes should bear a just proportion of the burden of local taxation.

4. We believe that the expenditure of the public money for street and public improvements should be placed in front of the poor man's door as well as his more fortunate neighbor.

5. We believe in and pledge ourselves to the enactment of such local regulations which will insure equal justice to all citizens. Safeguarding at all times the interest of the widow and the laboring man.

6. We believe in law and order and

the strict enforcement of the city ordinances without fear or favor.

7. We ask for the cooperation and votes of all good citizens of Berea, irrespective of politics or party affiliation, to this platform of principles and to this ticket.

FOR SALE

Two yoke of oxen. May be seen at College Farm. Apply to H. E. Taylor at Boone Tavern or Jas. A. Burgess at the Woodwork.

BEST BARGAINS

Best Bargains that have ever been offered in farms, beautiful building lots, houses and lots, and first class business lots. We can suit the purchaser in almost any kind of property he wants, as the above have been carefully selected in the most desirable parts of the town. We can sell you a farm of a few acres near town for a small amount of money, or, anything from this up to a first class Blue Grass farm.

If you have any notion of becoming interested in a beautiful location at, or near Berea, it will certainly be to your interest to call and see or write to

Wyatt and Cornelius, Real Estate Rooms No. 1, 2 and 10, Berea Bank and Trust Co., Building, Berea, Ky.

Red Cross Flour,
65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed
TATUM'S

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Everything in Stoves

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LADIES
Wear one pair of our
\$3 & \$3.50 Shoes

Then you'll know
how good they are

How We Built a Growing Business

NOT BY MEANS OF SENSATIONAL ADVERTISING
NOT BY MEANS OF PREMIUM SCHEMES
NOT BY MEANS OF SO-CALLED BARGAIN SALES

Simply by supplying, at all times, the best shoes at a reasonable price and the fairest treatment possible to all our customers.

Our method simply verifies what "Emerson" wrote

"If a man does a thing better than all the rest—even if he should live in the woods—there will be a beaten path that leads to him."

This particular path leads to

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.



TALK IS CHEAP

But when it is put into newspaper space it costs money. So we will save our talk about the details of these goods—you have to see them to appreciate the excellence of quality, variety and quantity—as for the prices they tell

AN ORIGINAL STORY

Solid oak dresser \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and up to \$20.00.
Solid oak bed room suits (not imitation) \$15.00, \$18.00 to \$40.00.
Quartered oak velour covered couches \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
Roll seat quartered OAK or mahogany rockers \$3.00 each.
Stand tables 20x20 OAK, \$1.00, others \$1.50 to \$6.00.
Library tables 26x44 OAK \$3.50 to \$10.00.
Brass beds with 2 inch post, \$10.00. i th a 45 lb. felt mattress to fit it at \$5.00 each.
\$325.00 Pianos at agent's price for \$200.00 on liberal terms.
9x12 Axminster rugs \$15.00, 9x12 Brussels rug \$10.00.
9x12 seamless velvets \$20.00, 36x72 velvets \$3.00.
All 25c. matings 20c. All 30c. matings 25c.
RANGES \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00. I'm \$5.00 under on each in price and \$5.00 over on each in Quality.
BUGGIES steel tire, rubber top, \$40.00. Rubber tire, leather top, \$65.00.
Best American Steel and Wire Co's. field fence 25c. per rod.
ROOFING, heaviest quality v crimp 28 gauge painted, \$2.00 per square.
" " " " " " galvanized, \$3.25 per square.
Fertilizer for wheat, good, 90c. per hundred. Best, \$1.30 per hundred.
Other bargains by the score.

See **R. H. CHRISMAN.**

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

Order for Election for Graded School

Madison County Court in re petition G. D. Holliday and others to fix boundary of proposed Graded Common School District, in the town of Berea, and certain adjoining territory, for an election therein.

Order for election as to Graded School District.

This matter being upon the docket this day and it appearing that more than ten legal voters who are taxpayers in the proposed district of Madison County, Kentucky, have petitioned this Court to fix the boundary of the proposed Graded Common School District, and to order an election to establish a Graded Common School, and it further appearing that said petition is approved by the County Board of Education and the Superintendent of Common Schools of Madison County, and it further appearing that no part of the boundary of said proposed Graded Common School District will be more than two and one half miles from the school house, the Court being advised, it is considered and adjudged and hereby ordered that the following boundaries shall be spread upon the order book of this Court as the boundaries of the proposed Graded Common School District:

Beginning at a point on the Wallacetown pike where the dirt road to Possom Kingdom leaves the pike and about the corner of the old Hulet farm; thence a straight line to a culvert in the West Union road in front of Laura Spence's house, including same, thence a straight line to the point where the Slate Lick road runs under the railroad bridge so as to include J. M. Shell; thence up a branch to the head of Loglick Hollow, including Judge Lunsford's house; thence a straight line to Center of a low gap a little south of Lee's Knob; thence a straight line to the bridge in Scaffold Cane pike over the waters of Silver Creek near the fork of said creek at the corner of J. F. Browning's and Thomas Dougherty's farms, including J. F. Browning, and near Henry Bicknell's farm; thence down Silver Creek and its meanders to the house of Noel Mitchell, excluding it; thence a straight line to the house of John Johnson including it; thence a straight line to S. P. Clark's residence including it; thence a straight line to E. T. Fish's residence including it and B. S. Terrill's residence; thence a straight line to the beginning including all residences south of said line.

And it is further ordered that the sheriff of Madison County do hold on the 18th day of November, 1911, at the school house in Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. an election for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters within the above described boundaries constituting the proposed graded Common School District upon the proposition whether or not they are for or against the annual Graded Common School tax in the sum of thirty-five cents on each \$100 of the property assessed within the above described boundaries and belonging to white voters or corporations and in addition thereto an annual poll tax of \$1.50 per capita on each white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age residing in said proposed Graded Common School District.

ANOTHER GOOD FARM FOR SALE

Containing 78 6-10 acres lying north of Berea on Berea and Richmond pike. One-fourth mile from public school and two miles from Berea College. This farm is good red bud, lime stone land, all in grass and is one of the best grass farms near Berea, is well watered, has plenty of wood and timber to keep up place and fenced all around with wire fence. One good orchard and fairly good house, barn and outbuildings on place. This farm without question is the best 78 6-10 acres of land for the money in this section and can be bought any time within the next thirty days for only \$45.85 per acre. Anyone wanting a Farm Bargain should make it known to J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have four of the most beautiful business lots right in the business section of Berea on Chestnut St., where such lots are worth one thousand dollars each. These lots are 24 ft. 9 in. x 90 ft. Price \$800 each. I have other farms of various sizes and prices and terms to suit purchaser in Rockcastle, Garrard and Madison Cos.

Come, see and buy lands and lots.

J. P. BICKNELL
Berea, Ky.

PRES. BURNS NOT IMPLICATED

Dispatches appeared in Cincinnati and Louisville papers a few days ago saying that Rev. J. A. Burns of Oneida, Ky., was implicated in a shooting affray that occurred recently in Clay County. This information was carried to a large number of his friends living in many parts of the country, and caused many inquiries by letters and telegrams concerning the truth of the report. It all grew out of a mistake in names. Mr. Burns was away on a trip to New York at the time in the interest of his school, and knew nothing of the affair until his attention was called to it by friends.

BARN WARMING

The new Dairy Barn will be warmed by Music, Speeches, Coffee and handshaking, Saturday evening from 2 to 4, Oct. 28, and all the householders of Berea are invited. This is an occasion not for students but for citizens. Mothers can bring their babies and find fire and milk in the Dairy Room. Biggest social since the Industrial Building was opened. Remember the day, Oct. 28.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)
tory of the imported variety. Governor Harmon is to be in Lexington, Friday of this week, and William J. Bryan is to make a hurried trip thru the state. There is no cause for alarm, it is said at the Republican headquarters, but this should simply be taken as an evidence that home talent has failed to draw the crowds. Bryan will possibly be as successful as he has been in the past.

A HOLD UP IN BREATHTT

The pay master of Lane Brothers, constructors on the Lexington and Eastern Extension in Breathitt Co., was held up and robbed by masked men. The robbers secured six thousand dollars which was being taken to camps to pay off the men. Blood hounds were taken from Lexington and an attempt made to run down the robbers, but so far it has failed.

PRESIDENT TAFT COMING

President Taft will be in Frankfort on Nov. 9th for the dedication of the Lincoln Statue in the Capitol building on that date. From Frankfort he goes to Hodgenville where he will dedicate the Lincoln memorial. The statue of Lincoln, which is to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, was given by Mr. Jas. Speed of Louisville. The full program of the exercises has not yet been published.

TO STUDY PELLAGRA

Professor Garman, chief Entomologist and Botanist of the United States Agriculture Experiment Station is

Ninety Days Only

WATCH THE BIG SALE

A \$35 Range Stove Free!

Three costly Ladies' Dresses Free!

\$20 Suit Free!

WEIGHT is a Difference — QUALITY is a Difference — PRICE is a Difference

e believe all give weight, but as to quality and price we ask you to examine all lines in Berea and when you examine ours we feel confident of a share of your business.

Ladies' Shoes 99 cts. up.	MENS' SUITS—LATEST STYLES	Flour - - - 50 cts.
Mens' All Leather Shoes \$1.25 up.	\$18 Suits \$15; \$15 Suits \$12	Best Patent Flour 60, 65 cts.
Heavy Underwear - 40c	\$12 " \$10; \$10 " \$7.50	
Work Shirts - - - 39c	OVERCOATS—ALL GRADES	Come, be good, take in the town!

A COUNTRY STORE IN TOWN

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

spending some time in the mountains in the study of Pellagra. He will be in Pineville for some days, then go to Harlan. This is the second trip that he has made into that part of the state.

DOCTOR SHAW PRESIDENT

The meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Convention at Louisville came to a close Monday after a day of turmoil and some display of temper in the election of officers and especially of the President. Dr. Shaw, who has been President since 1905, was reelected. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, was chosen Vice President.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

of his department, Dr. Wiley was exonerated, but the Committee's report and the subsequent announcement by the President were couched in such language as to amount almost to a censure of the aged Secretary. From that time to the present it has been thought that he would resign, but it is said that he stoutly denies the rumor.

THE CHINESE REBELLION

Reports are meager and somewhat conflicting as to the progress of the Chinese Rebellion, but it seems to be making progress, the scene of real hostilities constantly advancing toward Peking.

THE TURKO-ITALIAN WAR

Even less meager have been the reports from the area of hostilities between the Turks and the Italians, Tripoli. There have been rumors of peace and counter-rumors that hostilities would be extended to the Balkans. One important engagement seems a certainty in which the Turks showed their metal, the Italians winning in the end.

THE MAINE AGAIN

A few weeks ago it was reported that the hulk of the Maine had been so completely wrecked by the explosion which sank her in 1898 and by the subsequent effect of the sea water, that the appropriation for its uncovering would be a loss, inasmuch as the cause of the explosion would forever remain a secret. Now, however, Constructor Capps who had charge of the battle ship from the time her keel was laid until she was launched, after making a careful survey of the wreck, says that there is no possible doubt in the matter. He is sure that the destruction was caused by an explosion from the outside and will set forth at length in a report to the Secretary of the Navy the reasons for his conclusion.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, STOCK AND CROPS

Having decided to go West, we will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1911, at 10 a. m., the following property, consisting of 375 acres of fine Bluegrass land, situated in the famous Camp Dick Robinson section of Garrard County, Kentucky, 6 miles from Danville, 8 miles from Lancaster, 1 mile off Lexington turnpike on good county road, 10 room dwelling, 3 porches, 2 good cisterns

at door, dwelling illuminated with acetylene gas, all necessary outbuildings, 2 large tobacco barns, 1 good stock barn, 1 large silo, 200 young fruit trees just beginning to bear, farm well watered and in good state of cultivation, will be sold in two tracts and as a whole, then taking the best bid. Terms on Farm—One-half down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent per annum.

CATTLE

40 head of fat cattle, will weigh 1,300 pounds, 4 head milk cows and 3 calves, 7 brood sows and 1 boar.

MULES AND HORSES

1 pair Mare Mules 15 3-4 hands, 3 years old. 1 pair Mare Mules 15 1-2 hands, 3 years old. 1 pair Mare Mules 15 3-4 hands, 5 years old. 1 Horse

Mule 15 1-2 hands, 2 years old. 5 yearling Mare Mules, good ones. 3 suckling Mare Mule Colts. 3 good brood Mares in foal to jack, 5 to 10 years. 1 3-year old harness mare, a dandy. 1 2-year old Gelding. 1 7-year old gelding, good driver and 1 8-year old family mare. 500 bales of good Timothy Hay.

Farming Machinery of every description, including 6-horse power Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, also Ensilage Cutter and Crusher. Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. Dinner on grounds. Farm will be sold promptly at 10 o'clock. Sallie F. Pence and Son, Marksburg, Kentucky. I. M. Dunn, Auctioneer.

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

I have just bought the Isaacs' Hardware Store and in the future will carry a complete line of

HARDWARE, PAINTS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND GROCERIES

Prices Right **J. D. CLARKSTON** Give Us a Call

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Leaf Lard, guaranteed pure.

Fish and Oysters every Thursday.

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holiday If interested.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building

BEREA, KY.

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. **W. I. DOOLEY** Berea, Ky.

Large Crowd Hears Bradley

(Continued from first page.)

President Fairchild. I know with great pleasure your present distinguished president who has done so much for the people of Eastern Kentucky and I have known for many years that dear old friend who has done me the honor to present me to this audience, a man who has spent his life among you for the good of the country and for the good of the country generally.

I cannot help but contrast this meeting with an account of a political gathering which I find in a daily paper today. The headline is as follows: "Barbecue Draws Many Democrats." The report goes on to say that Stanley was there, Congressman Clayton from another state was there, other big Democrats were there, but they did not draw the Democrats, the barbecue drew them. Our friends are making a campaign by appealing to the stomachs of their neighbors. I am glad that I am here today to appeal to your intellects, instead of being ushered in with a barbecue with fifteen hundred gallons of burgoo soup I have been ushered in with a speech and with the prayers of this good man. You did not come here today to get a piece of meat. You honor me by coming here to hear what I have to say.

There has never been a campaign in Kentucky like this present campaign. The Democrats are bringing here men from all over the nation. When did they ever do it before? Never. Why do they do it now? To distract your attention from the miserable outrages which the Democratic legislature has given you ever since the war. They do not want you, my Democratic friends, to think about what they have been doing. They want to talk tariff to you, they want to talk everything except the management of the state government, they want to abuse everybody. Why, if you believe these Democratic stump speakers, there is not an honest man in Kentucky outside of their party. Not one.

They even say that I got my seat in the Senate by corrupt methods. And they are trying to make the people believe that Judge O'Rear thinks so and said so in his Lexington speech. And when they can't



JOHN W. LANGLEY.
Congressman from Tenth District of Kentucky.
Chairman Republican Campaign Committee.

show just to whom Judge O'Rear refers they content themselves by asking certain individuals to whom they thought he referred.

I am here to say that any man who utters the statement that I was fraudulently elected—I won't say what I started to say because that might be considered rude, but I will say that if the same God were reigning in the same way as He reigned in the olden days the same misfortune would overtake him that befell Annanias and Sapphira.

Let me tell you how it was that I happened to be elected Senator. The state went Democratic by eighteen thousand majority; the Legislature had a Democratic majority of eight. When it came to a ballot for United States Senator the 65 Republicans voted straight for me. There were 73 on the other side. I believed if I could hold my 65 men straight in line and let the other fellows abuse each other that the time would come when the fellows who were not for Beckham, rather than vote for Beckham, would vote for me. The deadlock lasted for forty-six days and what I hoped for happened. Four of them voted for me, not because they loved me more but because they loved Beckham less. And I think they did the best act of their lives when they did it. That was the way I was elected to the Senate of the United States, and that is the way I am going to be elected again if I want to be.

The Senator spent some minutes in defending his own record in the Senate and showed how he had stood by the old soldiers, both confederate, end union, and how he had defended the whole state and particularly the mountains on the floor of the Senate against the calumnies of a certain Washington paper. Ollie James sitting in silence and never

opening his mouth to defend the state that had honored him with a seat in the National House and that he now asks to make him a member of the Senate."

Turning again to state affairs he said:

"We are now in the midst of a very momentous campaign. We adopted a platform and the Democrats came along after we had adopted it and stole sixteen of our planks and put them into theirs. They could be indicted, and tried for grand larceny and put into the penitentiary.

But it must be conceded that they made a good selection in their steal if they do trot along behind us like a yellow dog behind a wagon and declare that we stole from them. Now if they were for these things why did they vote against them? Has it ever occurred to you that we have never had a Republican Legislature in Kentucky? Every law that is on the statute book the Democratic Party is responsible for.

Every great issue in this campaign they evade. One of these issues is the lifting of our Judges and our Courts out of politics so that they may properly discharge their duties between man and man. They are silent on that. Another one is the movement for honest elections. They are silent on that. They do not want honest elections. And they are silent on the great subject of equal representation in the Legislature.

Let us talk about something we are interested in. You all are familiar with our history. You remember George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, and the sons of the Revolution. You all know that this nation rebelled under the eloquence of Patrick Henry and went out in a great war for our freedom. You all know that from the first shot that sounded at Lexington until Yorktown our forefathers fought in order that we might be free and that the stars and stripes might float over our heads. They fought to free us from the great wrong of taxation without representation. Do you know that very offense is being committed in Kentucky today that was committed by old King George III and the parliament of England. The very thing that warmed the blood of our forefathers exists here today. Who put it here? The Democratic party of Kentucky. The Republican party, through Judge O'Rear and a Republican Legislature propose to change this thing and to give every citizen of this commonwealth equal representation. Are you for it? If you are not, then you do not endorse your ancestry. If you are in favor of a proposition of this sort you are pure descendants of Revolutionary stock.

Are you free men yourselves? Do you love your state? If you do, then I beg of you to go to the polls and let us vote side by side for the purpose of making every man in Kentucky, in the mountains or in the Blue Grass, the equal of every other man. They say that the people in the mountains of Kentucky, both Democrats and Republicans, do not deserve equal representation with the people of the Blue Grass. Is that not a shameful thing to contemplate? Why are not the mountains entitled to these things? In 1861 it was from the mountains of Kentucky that the men came who planted the flag on Lookout Mountain when the soldiers fought above the clouds. The people of the mountains of Kentucky did their duty in the Spanish War and the Mexican War and the War of 1812. You tax them just as you do other people and yet you deny them the boon of liberty that you yourselves enjoy.

Now you know the state is divided into 38 Senatorial Districts. The Constitution requires that these should be determined by the Legislature and fairly redistricted from time to time. But the Democratic Legislature has never districted it fairly. In some parts of the state one man's vote counts as much as seven votes in the Republican counties. A case involving this injustice was taken up and tested in the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. I want you to listen, my Democratic friends, to the decision rendered by Judge Barker, himself a Democrat. Here it is.

"He has studied our Constitution in vain who has not discovered that the keystone of that great instrument is the equality of men, the equality of representation, the equality of burden and equality of benefits. Section 1 of the Bill of Rights declaring that all men are free and equal, section 3 that all men when they form a social compact are equal. Indeed it could not be otherwise for when our forefathers emigrated from their European home it was in the main to escape from the oppression of inequality. When they threw off the supervising government of the mother country it was because they were denied equality of representation or, as they expressed the evil, they had imposed upon them taxation without representation. Equality of representation is a vital principle of democracy. In proportion as this is denied or withheld the government be-

comes oligarchical or monarchical. Without equality Republican institutions are impossible. Inequality of representation is tyranny to which no people worthy of freedom will freely submit. To say that a man in Spencer County shall have seven times as much influence in the government of the state as a man in Ohio, Butler or Edmonson is to say that six men out of every seven in these counties are not represented in the government at all. They are required to submit to taxation without representation. It was this kind of oppression which inspired that great struggle for freedom which began on Lexington in 1775 and ended at Yorktown in 1781. Equal representation is the basis of patriotism. No citizen will or ought to love the state which oppresses him, and that citizen is oppressed who is denied equal representation with every citizen of the commonwealth. It is no answer to the demand of appellees that the act of 1906 be declared unconstitutional to say that it will follow that the act of 1893 must also be declared unconstitutional because it created unequal representative districts although in a less degree than that of 1906. The conclusion sought to be drawn does not follow. The act of 1893 has gone into effect and the government has been organized under it. To hold it void would be to throw the government into chaos and it is now too late to question its validity. The next legislature must be elected under it and then we have no doubt the members, impelled by their sense of duty, the obligation of their oath of office, together with their spirit of justice which is the heritage of the race, will redistrict the state as the constitution requires."

But did the next Legislature, a Democratic Legislature, do it. Not at all. They had no thought of doing it, and the Democratic Platform is silent—absolutely silent—on the subject."

Turning to the Republican administration at Frankfort the Senator warmly defended and praised Governor Willson and his management of the affairs of the State.

Then followed a defense of the Taff administration, a discussion of the tariff and other national issues.

In his final appeal he asked the audience to remember that the people in Rockcastle, Jackson and the mountains are being taxed without representation. And turning to the Negroes to his left he said: "I have no use for the fellow who says colored man. A colored man is every thing on earth except a white man. You are a race of people, you are Negroes—that is your race. You ought to be proud of it. You know there was a time when you were in slavery, when you had no rights. You know that you were made free by the Republican party. You know that old Fred Douglass told the truth when he said that to the Negro the Republican party is the ship and all else is the open sea. What do we want you to do? White people helped you once, now come out and help the white people to have equal representation."

Addressing the people of the mountains he said: "I was born in the Blue Grass, but I was raised in the mountains from the time I was a young child, and there standing and looking from the mountain tops I took into my being the inspiration which has been to me the cause of every success in life. The mountains are filled with a splendid people, patriotic people, people who live nearer the heavens than the bluegrass, people that drink purer water than the bluegrass' people, people that live nearer the clear starry skies. Will you not help us out of the slough of despond? Will you not take this man, Ed. O'Rear, the most progressive man in the state, the man who is fighting the battles of the people, and make him Governor, and when you have done that you will have accomplished everything so far as your state is concerned that manhood and patriotism indicate that you should accomplish."

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Berea Cemetery Association will be held in the Parish House, Friday, Nov. 3rd, at 7:30 p. m. All members or owners of lots are invited.

DR. COOK AGAIN

Despite his confession through Hampton's Magazine early in the year, Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Pseudo North Pole fame is said to be reaping a rich harvest in the west as a Chautauqua lecturer. He has changed his mind and now asserts positively that he did discover the pole and is reaping a rich harvest of dollars and the applause of great audiences. It is claimed that he can even sell his autograph for a good sum and people are running over each other to get within the focus of the camera when a snapshot of the Doctor is made, so glad are they to be caught in his company.

SEWERAGE PURIFICATION

Remarkable Results Attained by Modern Filtration Methods—Report by United States Geological Survey.

As the population of cities and towns becomes more and more congested, the public health requires that some methods be adopted that will change the chemical composition of the sewage so that it will not putrefy when discharged into water courses. In some places it is even necessary to disinfect the sewage so that all disease germs will be destroyed. Disinfection is demanded because of the possible pollution of water supplies and of shellfish beds. The methods adopted for sewage disinfection are described at length in a publication issued by the United States Geological Survey as Water-Supply Paper 229, entitled "The Disinfection of Sewage and Sewage Filter Effluents," by Earl B. Phelps.

Sewage purification as practiced today is but the artificial and intensive application of the process used everywhere by nature to reduce putrescible organic matter to inert inorganic matter. It is well known that if any dead animal is left exposed upon the ground, it putrefies or rots for a considerable period, giving off nauseous odors in the meantime. After a while the rotting is complete, the odor disappears, and the material becomes mineral matter exclusively. The process is scientifically defined by saying that the organic matter has become oxidized, that is, oxygen has united with the organic matter to produce the desired result. The process of sewage purification is precisely the same except that in the purification work conditions are provided under which nature is assisted in her work and the result is accomplished in a much shorter space of time.

GREAT CAPACITY OF IMPROVED FILTERS

The improvements made in methods of treating sewage have therefore not involved the discovery or application of new principles; those established since the world began are utilized. The constant aim of the experimenters has been to increase the rate at which sewage can be purified. From the old-time sewage irrigation field, with its maximum capacity of purifying possibly 10,000 gallons of sewage on an acre in 24 hours, to the present-day trickling filter capable of dealing with two or three million gallons a day on an acre of filter surface, the march of improvement has been steady and continuous.

The later investigators have found that efficient purification can be accomplished without carrying the process to the point of complete oxidation. The fluid flowing from a modern trickling filter, according to Mr. Phelps, looks to the untrained eye like the original sewage; indeed, there is almost as much organic matter in the effluent as in the raw sewage, and sometimes more, but this organic matter has been sufficiently changed or oxidized to rob it of its foulness. In other words, its chemical composition has been so altered that it is no longer capable of undergoing rapid putrefactive decomposition.

Although it may appear inconceivable that the chief object of sewage purification—prevention of the fouling of streams—can be attained by such invisible changes in the nature of the organic matter, nevertheless the discharge from efficient sewage-disposal plants may be permitted to enter a stream without fear of causing a nuisance. The work of purification also proceeds in the stream itself, as it does in the soil and in the purification works, until the oxidation is complete. Oxygen for that purpose is sufficiently abundant in a reasonably clean stream, but if the stream is overloaded with putrescible sewage there will not be oxygen enough and the stream will become putrid. If all the putrescible organic matter should not be removed from the sewage by the purification works the remainder, if it is not too large in amount, will be purified in the stream. So the purification of sewage has come to mean primarily the removal of the tendency to putrefy and not the total oxidation and removal of its organic matter.

CHLORIDE OF LIME EFFECTIVE
The report gives detailed descriptions of different methods adopted for disinfecting sewage and states that of the disinfectants which have been sufficiently investigated, chlorine-chloride of lime—in the form of bleaching powder is the most economical and efficient.

The application of three parts per million of available chlorine in the form of bleaching powder to a trickling-filter effluent effects satisfactory disinfection. The removal of bacteria from the effluent averages over 95 per cent, and the cost of disinfection ranges from \$1 to \$1.50 per million gallons of sewage, depending chiefly on the size of the plant. Crude sewage may be disinfected by the application of five to ten parts per million of available chlorine, the amount depending on the character of the sewage, at a

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Forestry for the School and the Farm

Considering the manifold benefits derived from the forest, which next to the earth itself is man's greatest benefactor, it is particularly appropriate that we should make a few suggestions concerning tree planting to the farmers and school teachers of Kentucky. The suggestions are made to the farmer on account of the great public good that he can do by devoting some attention to the planting of trees and also on account of the enormous profits that such a system will bring to him. The school teacher, principal or superintendent will find the teaching of forestry to serve him many purposes.

If the following of our suggestions necessitated the encumbering of valuable land with trees of low or ordinary value, we might recognize some objections. The writer has traveled over the greater part of Kentucky, visiting from farm to farm, and has found very few on which there is not some land which not only yields no income but also stands as an eyesore. It is concerning the planting of such an area that we wish to speak especially.

We as a people have not got beyond placing too high a value on a small immediate profit as opposed to a much larger profit to be derived subsequently. We talk of the permanency of agriculture and insist upon judicious rotation of crops, conservation of manures, use of live stock, etc. We are all made familiar by experience with the fact that lumber has gone up in cost, never to return to its price of ten years ago. This, of course, indicates a lessening of supply, and to provide for permanent agriculture we must all join in a campaign to produce more trees in order that in future years we or our descendants may derive the profits.

As regards species of trees to be set, we shall not go further here than to say that ordinarily for the use of the farmer native trees, judiciously set and cared for, will probably yield the largest profits. The black locust is one of the most profitable that the farmer can use, and becomes serviceable earlier than most others. This tree is a leguminous plant like the clovers, etc., hence thrives on very thin soil. If the noxious locust sprouts, that we are accustomed to grub, were taken up a little

cost of \$1.50 to \$3.50 per million gallons.

A copy of the report may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C.

TEACHER'S BUSINESS TO TRAIN THE MIND

Knowledge of Mental Processes a Necessity.

The business of the teacher is to train the minds of the children in his charge. To do this he must understand something of the nature of the mind, what it feeds upon, how it increases in strength, its periods of activity and its need of change or rest. Most beginning teachers of country schools have not made any careful study of the mind. Their education has not been far enough advanced for the study of psychology, and their own observation of the nature of the mind while extremely valuable has not been classified and arranged for ready use.

Psychology is a difficult study and is properly placed beyond the requirements of a county certificate. Even elementary psychology as found in the text books is a high school or academy study and most of the teachers of country schools have not had the privilege of a high school or academy training. Yet a knowledge of the mind is essential to the country teacher. No one can be an expert in the training of the mind who does not know something of its powers and how they develop. Hence the teacher of the district school should have accurate information on the subject.

Most parents likewise have not studied psychology in the schools yet they have the responsibility of training the minds of their children. Every civilized race has outside of books and schools a considerable supply of wisdom for the training of children in righteousness and industry. In early days this sufficed better than now. Our civilization has become so many sided, so complex and the struggle for existence so fierce that parental wisdom needs to be supplemented by the schools. It is believed that the principles that govern mind development may be stated in terms so plain and practical as to be within the comprehension of parents and teachers who have lacked higher training and that they will gladly avail themselves of such a work. The object of these articles is to supply such a need.

THE NATURE OF THE MIND
We do not know what the mind is but we do know that it is the principal factor in the world's progress. It

more carefully and transplanted in rows or otherwise upon some barren point or piece of ground yielding no profit, the same piece in the course of a few years would pay a greater rate of interest on itself than any other part of the farm.

Teachers in common or graded schools, as well as private institutions, fully realize the increased demand for nature study, agriculture and allied subjects in their schools, the introduction of which gives their school an air of novelty and progressiveness and gains popularity. No better or more interesting work can be carried on than the establishing and maintenance of a forest nursery in the school. It does not require as much time as a school garden, and does not bear the objectionable feature of the school garden which must usually be, at least partially, abandoned in the summer months or active growing season. The forest necessarily requires some attention, but it is at a minimum as compared with the school garden. In the case of the school nursery we would recommend the introduction of rarer species of trees than are recommended for the use of the farmer. These may best be obtained by offering exchanges of seeds which must be gathered by the children, under the supervision of the teacher, just at this season. If you do not know with whom you may exchange seeds common in Kentucky for some of the rarer species, the Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C., will gladly put you in communication with people in other States who wish to exchange.

It is impossible in an article of this length to give due notice to the manifold advantages to the farmer or school teacher that may be derived from tree planting. This bulletin will be followed in two weeks by another article taking up this same subject again. It is suggested that anyone interested in such work shall write to the Bureau of Forestry for farmers, bulletins 134 and 423, which give excellent detailed information on these subjects. Watch this paper for the continuance of this subject in two weeks.

T. R. BRYANT,

Superintendent of Extension Division, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

is so complicated in its organism, so intricate in its workings, so far-reaching in its destiny that only the Infinite One can fully comprehend it.

The only earthly power that can study it or even make an effort to understand it is the mind itself. It has commanded the attention of the greatest thinkers of every age in every land. Yet it may be said that the mind knows but little of its own powers or of the nature of its workings. We do not know how nor why we can remember or imagine or how the mind can look upon its own actions or be conscious of its own thoughts.

Shakespeare said: "What a piece of work is man. How noble in reason. How infinite in faculties. In form and moving how express and admirable. In action how like an angel. In apprehension how like a god."

The Bible puts man in close touch with God when it says: "What is man that Thou art mindful of him and the son of man that Thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast put all things under his feet."

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED
Of the development of the mind much has been learned both by observation and by experience. We can watch the development of the mental powers of an infant from its birth upward, from the dawning of intelligence to ripe knowledge. We can observe the workings of the minds of the people about us. By their words, by the expression of their faces and by their actions we can tell what they think and what produces their thoughts. We can also study our own minds by taking notes of our thoughts and how we came by them.

In this way we can discover the powers of the mind and the limitations of those powers. We find at times the mind works well at other times poorly; sometimes rapidly and clearly and again slowly and vaguely. We find also that minds differ from one another in their respective powers. Some can remember better than others, some have greater powers of imagination and thought and we observe that training makes a great difference in all minds, particularly at begun early in life. There is no more interesting occupation than the study of the mind.

J. W. Dismore.

Peculiarity of Cholera.

Cholera was first recognized by the Portuguese in India as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. It has the peculiarity of following a well-defined route, with a progress just equal to that of an average journey on foot.

SERIAL STORY

ELUSIVE ISABEL

By JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with the diplomat when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne, Chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A plot is heard and Senior Alvarez of the Mexican legation, is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrosini, Miss Thorne visits an old bomb-maker, and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senator Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm accuses her of the theft; the money is restored, but a new mystery occurs in the disappearance of Monsieur Boisseguet, the French ambassador. Elusive Miss Thorne reappears, bearing a letter which states that the ambassador has been kidnapped and demanding ransom. The ambassador returns and again strangely disappears. Later he is rescued from an old house in the suburbs. It is discovered that Pietro Petrosini shot Senior Alvarez and that he is Prince d'Abruzzi. Grimm figures in a mysterious fall delivery. He orders both Miss Thorne and d'Abruzzi to leave the country; they are conveyed to New York and placed on a steamer but return. Grimm's coffee is drugged and upon regaining consciousness he finds a sympathetic note from Isabel Thorne. The conspirators against the government are located and their scheme is overheard. Grimm orders d'Abruzzi to destroy the unsigned compact, Isabel compels him to obey and is termed a traitress by the conspirators. The detective informs high government officers of the scheme. Prince d'Abruzzi leaves the country and the plot is abandoned.

CHAPTER XXVI.

In Which They Both Win.

Mr. Grimm dropped into a chair with his teeth clenched, and his face like chalk. For a moment or more he sat there turning it all over in his mind. Truly the triumph had been robbed of its splendor when the blow fell here—here upon a woman he loved.

"There's no shame in the confession of one who is fairly beaten," Isabel went on softly, after a little. "There are many things that you don't understand. I came to Washington with an authority from my sovereign higher even than that vested in the ambassador; I came as I did and compelled Count di Rosini to obtain an invitation to the state ball for me in order that I might meet a representative of Russia there that night and receive an answer as to whether or not they would join in the compact. I received that answer; its substance is of no consequence now.

"And you remember where I first met you? It was while you were investigating the shooting of Senior Alvarez in the German embassy. That shooting, as you know, was done by Prince d'Abruzzi, so almost from the beginning my plans went wrong because of the assumption of authority by the prince. The paper he took from Senior Alvarez after the shooting was supposed to bear vitally upon Mexico's attitude toward our plan, but, as it developed, it was about another matter entirely."

"Yes, I know," said Mr. Grimm.

"The event of that night which you did not learn was that Germany agreed to join the compact upon conditions. Mr. Rankin, who was attached to the German embassy in an advisory capacity, delivered the answer to me, and I pretended to faint in order that I might reasonably avoid you."

"I surmised that much," remarked Mr. Grimm.

"The telegraphing I did with my fan was as much to distract your attention as anything else, and at the same time to identify myself to Mr. Rankin, whom I had never met. You knew him, of course; I didn't."

She was silent a while as her eyes steadily met those of Mr. Grimm. Finally she went on:

"When next I met you it was in the Venezuelan legation; you were investigating the theft of the fifty thousand dollars in gold from the safe. I thrust myself into that case, because I was afraid of you; and mercilessly destroyed a woman's name in your eyes to further my plans, made you believe that Senorita Rodriguez stole that fifty thousand dollars, and I returned it to you, presumably, while we stood in her room that night. Only it was not her room—it was mine! I stole the fifty thousand dollars! All the details, even to her trip to see Mr. Griswold in Baltimore in company with Mr. Cadwallader, had been carefully worked out; and she did bring me the combination of the safe from Mr. Griswold on the strength of a forged letter. But she didn't know it. There was no theft, of course. I had no intention of keeping the money. It was necessary to take it to distract attention from the thing I did do—

break a lock inside the safe to get a sealed packet that contained Venezuela's answer to our plan. I sealed that packet again, and there was never a suspicion that it had been opened."

"Only a suspicion," Mr. Grimm corrected.

"Then came the abduction of Monsieur Boisseguet, the French ambassador. I plunged into that case as I did in the other because I was afraid of you and to know just how much you knew. It was explained to you as an attempt at extortion with details which I carefully supplied. As a matter of fact, Monsieur Boisseguet opposed our plans, even endangered them; and it was not advisable to have him recalled or even permit him to resign at the moment. So we abducted him, intending to hold him until direct orders could reach him from Paris. Understand, please, that all these things were made possible by the aid and co-operation of dozens, scores, of agents who were under my orders; every person who appeared in that abduction was working at my direction. The ambassador's unexpected escape disarranged our plans; but he was taken out of the embassy by force the second time under your very eyes. The darkness which made this possible was due to the fact that while you were looking for the switch, and I was apparently aiding, was holding my hand over it all the time to keep you from turning on the light. You remember that?"

Mr. Grimm nodded.

"All the rest of it you know," she concluded wearily. "You compelled me to leave the Venezuelan legation by your espionage, but in the crowded hotel to which I moved I had little difficulty avoiding your Mr. Hastings, your Mr. Blair and your Mr. Johnson, so I came and went freely without your knowledge. The escape of the prince from prison you arranged, so you understand all of that, as well as the meeting and attempted signing of the compact, and the rapid recovery of Senior Alvarez. And, after all, it was my fault that our plans failed, because if I had not been—been uneasy as to your condition and had not made the mistake of going to the deserted little house where you were a prisoner, the plans would have succeeded, the compact been signed."

"I'm beginning to understand," said Mr. Grimm gravely, and a wistful, tender look crept into his eyes. "If it had not been for that act of consideration and kindness to me—"

"We would have succeeded in spite of you," explained Isabel. "We were afraid of you, Mr. Grimm. It was a compliment to you that we considered it necessary to account for your

their ardor; his nerveless hands dropped beside him.

"No," he said.

"You must—you must," she urged gently. "I know what it means to you. You feel it your duty to unravel the secret of the percussion cap? You can't; no man can. No one knows the inventor more intimately than I, and even I couldn't get it from him. There are no plans for it in existence, and even if there were he would not more sell them than you would have accepted a fortune at the hands of Prince d'Abruzzi to remain silent. The compact has failed; you did that. The agents have scattered—gone to other duties. That is enough."

"No," said Mr. Grimm. There was a strange fear tearing at his heart,—"No one knows the inventor more intimately than I." "No," he said again. "I won from my government a promise to be made good upon a condition—I must fulfill that condition."

"Won't you go if you know you will be killed," and suddenly her face turned scarlet, "and that your life is dear to me?"

"No."

Isabel dropped upon her knees before him.

"This inventor—this man whom you insist on seeing—is half insane with disappointment and anger," she rushed on desperately. "Remember that a vast fortune, honor, fame were at his finger tips when you—you placed them beyond his reach by the destruction of the compact. He has sworn to kill you."

"I can't go!"

"If I tell you that of the two human beings in this world whom I love this man is one?"

"No."

A shuffling step sounded in the hallway just outside. Mr. Grimm stepped back from the kneeling figure, and turned to face the door with his revolver ready.

"Great God!" It was a scream of agony. "He is my brother! Don't you see?"

She came to her feet and went staggering across to the door. The key clicked in the lock.

"Your brother!"

"He wouldn't listen to me—you wouldn't listen to me, and now—and now! God have mercy!"

There was a sharp rattling, a clatter at the door, and Isabel turned to Mr. Grimm mutely, with arms outstretched. The revolver barrel clicked under his hand, then, after a moment, he replaced the weapon in his pocket. "Please open the door," he requested quietly.

"He'll kill you!" she screamed.

Exhausted, helpless, she leaned against a chair with her face in her hands. Mr. Grimm went to her suddenly, tore the hands from her face, and met the tear-stained eyes.

"I love you," he said. "I want you to know that!"

"And I love you—that's why it matters so."

Leaving her there, Mr. Grimm strode straight to the door and threw it open. He saw only the outline of a thin little man of indeterminate age, then came a blinding flash under his eyes, and he leaped forward. There was a short, sharp struggle, and both went down. The revolver! He must get that! He reached for it with the one idea of disarming this madman. The muzzle was thrust toward him, he threw up his arm to protect his head, and then came a second flash. Instantly he felt the figure in his arms grow limp; and after a moment he rose. The face of the man on the floor was pearly gray; and a thin, scarlet thread flowed from his temple.

He turned toward Isabel. She lay near the chair, a little crumpled heap. In a stride he was beside her, and lifted her head to his knee. The blue-gray eyes opened into his once, then they closed. She had fainted. The first bullet had pierced her arm; it was only a flesh wound. He lifted her gently and placed her on a couch, after which he disappeared into another room. In a little while there came the cheerful tinkle of a telephone bell.

"Is this the county constable's office?" he inquired. "Well, there's been a little shooting accident at the Murdock Williams' place, five miles out from Alexandria on the old Baltimore Road. Please send some of your men over to take charge. Two hours from now call up Mr. Grimm at Secret Service headquarters in Washington and he will explain. Good-by."

A few minutes later Mr. Grimm walked along the road toward an automobile a hundred yards away, bearing Miss Thorne in his arms. The chauffeur cranked the machine and climbed to his seat.

"Washington!" directed Mr. Grimm. "Never mind the speed laws."

THE END.

How Filipinos Capture Monkeys.

The Filipinos catch monkeys in a very funny way. Monkeys are very fond of the meat of coconuts. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark, and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of this greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shells, just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long thin hand to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider when in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters, and scolds, and plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinking of loosening his hold on the coconut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the native who set the coconut trap, comes and takes him captive.

Esther Pleading For Her People

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 5, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Esther 4:1-5:3.
MEMORY VERSES—4:13, 14.
GOLDEN TEXT—"The Lord preserveth all them that love him."—Psa. 145:20.
TIME—Accession of Xerxes, B. C. 485. Xerxes conquers Egypt, 1st and 2d years, B. C. 485, 4. He prepares to invade Greece, 2d to 5th years, B. C. 484-481. Vashti deposed in his 2d year, B. C. 483. Invades Greece, B. C. 481. Defeated at Thermopylae and Salamis, B. C. 480. Esther becomes Queen, B. C. 479. Haman's plot and defeat by Esther (occupying nearly the whole year), B. C. 476.
PLACE—Shusan (Susa) the winter capital of the Persian Empire, about 200 miles southeast from Babylon and 125 miles north of the Persian Gulf.

There are two principal theories concerning the historical nature of the Book of Esther: one, that it is a veritable history; the other, that it is a historical romance founded on fact, like Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and Henry VIII, or like Scott's novels, or Homer's great epics. While there are a number of serious difficulties, yet there are few if any unanswerable arguments against its being a true history. Xerxes is the Greek shortened form of the Ahasuerus of Esther, as York, for instance, is a shortened form of the Latin Eboracum. He began to reign B. C. 485 and ruled for 20 years. We can best understand Esther by means of those parts of his history which reveal his character. Xerxes at the very beginning of his reign completed the conquest of Egypt which his father Darius had begun. On his return he immediately began to prepare for the invasion of Europe, and especially of Greece.

Xerxes sought a queen in place of the deposed Vashti. The one selected from the most beautiful women of the empire was Esther, a charming Jewess, a descendant of one of the exiles, her great-grandfather being among those carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar in 598. Her Hebrew name was Hadassah, the myrtle, a beautiful and favorite shrub in the east. "Esther" means "a star," and many think it the same as Ishtar the Babylonian equivalent of Venus. She must have been quite young at the time of her marriage, not over 15 years. Four or five years pass, and then begins the tragic story of Haman, his rise as a king's favorite, his pride incensed at the conduct of Esther's cousin Mordecai, his attempt to bring vengeance upon the whole Jewish race on Mordecai's account, his success in obtaining a decree from the king, throughout his empire, "to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish all Jews, both young and old, little children, and women, in one day."

Great mourning and terrible distress came upon the Jews all over the empire as they learned of the decree. Mordecai sent word to Esther, now about 20 years old, asking her to go to the king and request the deliverance of her people. Esther replied "Whosoever shall come unto the king into the inner court, who is not called, there is one law of his to put him to death. Except such to whom the king shall hold out the golden scepter." There was, therefore, a possibility of Esther's reaching the ears of the king, but with the greatest uncertainty as to how such a capricious king would act, especially as his love for her had cooled. The mission Mordecai committed to Esther was one of great danger and difficulty. It required the utmost heroism.

Esther put on her royal apparel. She was a sensible, practical woman, and used her beauty and charm of person and of dress to accomplish her object. She waited for the fitting time. The king held out the golden scepter. The sign that he received her, and that the most dangerous part of her mission was over. Instead of asking for her favor, where she would be surrounded by spies and possible enemies, she invited the king to a banquet in the seclusion of the Harem gardens. She invited Haman her enemy to join with the king and thus ward off all suspicion, and at the same time have him where he could not escape.

Esther presented her petition in wise words and pointed out Haman as the enemy who was seeking her life and the life of her people. The king was very angry and immediately deposed Haman, and had him hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai.

The result was a counteracting decree, permitting the Jews to stand up in their own defense, and large numbers of their enemies were slain. The Jews were saved from destruction, and exalted before the people. Mordecai took Haman's place in the government. The feast of Purim was instituted with great feasting and joy, and has been celebrated annually ever since on the fourteenth of Adar, February-March, one month before Esther.

One of the most interesting studies in the story of Esther is to trace the ways of divine providence, and see how God makes all things work together for the good of his people. God's sovereign grace and man's free will are here seen in perfect harmony.

Heroism in Every Day Life is the expression and cultivation of the heroic spirit in our ordinary daily living. We cannot all be heroes in great things, but the field of heroism is everywhere, in every home, in every town. There are great enemies to overcome in our own hearts.

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Questions Answered.

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911.....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance.....	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.30	7.30
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.30
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912.....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term.....	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.30
If paid in advance.....	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912.....	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912.....	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term.....	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance.....	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come January 3d

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come January 3d.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREA, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Second half of Fall Term begins, Wednesday, Nov. 1st. Only half the incidental fee will be charged for those entering then. Every day is bringing new students.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee, Oct. 23.—Hense Brumback and Mary Linnhart were married last Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Tyron Linnhart, Judge Mullins officiating. May the young, happy couple be blessed with long, peaceful and useful lives, is the wish of the writer.—Dr. Hornsby visited his father and mother at Burning Springs, last week.—Mrs. J. J. Davis and family are visiting her father, H. H. Daily, at Conway.—Mrs. Wm. Fowler and two of her children, Willa and Winnifred, left last Thursday, for an extended visit with relatives at Nashville, Tenn.—W. E. Minter, J. M. Bailey, and Jas. Hamilton attended the Masonic Grand Lodge at Louisville last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn and two of their children, Consuela and Harold, left last Wednesday for a visit to Louisville.—Supt. J. J. Davis spent a few days in Louisville last week.—Mrs. Isaac Messier's mother and sister of New Jersey are with her for an extended visit.—The King's Daughters met with Mrs. D. G. Collier, Saturday afternoon.—L. V. Morris and family visited at Gray Hawk from Friday till Sunday.—There are several cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood about McKee, as reported by Dr. Hays.

PRIVETT

Privett, Oct. 21.—On account of the wet weather the corn is being damaged very badly.—James Huff's wife is very ill.—Married, on the 19th, Mr. Hense Brumback to Miss Mary Linnhart of McKee. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.—Hiram Wright's wife, who has consumption, is very low. Old Uncle James Wright is also very low.—Ned McHone, our Citizen agent, passed through enroute to Breathitt and Leslie Counties where he will be for several days.—Wm. Dunigan has a nice program for Arbor Day, the 27th.—Misses Sarah, and Nora Welsh and Eva Peters were the guests of Miss Sarah Gray, last Saturday night, who was visiting home folks from her school at Drip Rock.—The stove men were in our vicinity last week branding stoves for the Cincinnati Cooperation Co.—Nathan and Finley Word, from Fayette Co., are visiting their uncle, Mr. Austin Madden.—The Rev. James Anderson will preach at Flat Lick, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Also he will preach at Abner Spurlock's on Saturday evening, the 28th at 3 o'clock.—Emily Bowles and Della Spurlock visited at Willie Flanery's last Saturday night and attended church at Rock Spring on Sunday.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Oct. 22.—Married the 21st, Charley VanWinkle to Easter Lee. The groom was a highly respectable widower and has two small children, the bride is the widow of W. D. Lee and has three small children. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—Married, the 19th, Wilson

VanWinkle to Miss Addie Coyle, the happy couple are spending their honeymoon with friends near the coal fields of Big Hill.—About ten days ago Doc Cain and Etie Isaacs were waylaid and shot at and Miss Isaacs was wounded with three shot. Cain has not been heard from. S. A. Engle made an investigation of the charge and from circumstantial evidence issued a warrant for Manuel Powell and caused him to be arrested and placed him under a bond of \$500 to answer any indictment that may be found against him in the Circuit Court at McKee.—W. J. Hays has been selected by Congressman Powers as Postmaster to succeed J. W. Abrams, resigned.—Cashie VanWinkle, Jr., is working for J. W. Abrams now.

EVERGREEN

Evergreen, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Arthur Hughes and two babies from Youngstown, Ohio, are visiting her parents at Evergreen.—Mrs. Minnie Lake and babies are visiting her parents.—Andy Griffin and Ed Kane passed through here, Monday, enroute for Rockcastle, looking after Mr. Kane's son who has been missing for about two weeks.—Farmers are gathering corn on account of so much rain.—Miss Elizabeth Lake from Youngstown, O., is visiting her home folks here.—Mr. Tad Lake who has been sick for about two weeks left, Monday, for Berea to see Dr. Cowley.—Ed Lakes and son, William, were in Berea, Friday and Saturday with a load of produce.

MADISON COUNTY

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Speed McKee made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.—Mr. Jones Todd left, Thursday, for Illinois where he will spend the winter.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathias is very sick with typhoid fever.—Mr. Speed McKeeham is doing a good business with his saw mill.—Mr. Sid Noland purchased from Robert Hudson two mule colts last week.—Mrs. W. M. Jones and children left this morning to visit relatives at Kerkby Knob.—Miss Mollie Sparks who has been at Kingston for two months is home again.—John and Carlo Lunsford and Roy Jones attended church at Sand Gap, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones and family will start next Sunday for Bloomington, Ill., where they will make their future home.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Oct. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson and little son, Lester Powell, spent the first of the week with Mr. J. C. Powell.—Seventy-five people were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Cornelson, Saturday night, in honor of Miss Rhoda Bowman, who will soon move to Richmond. Ice cream and cake were served and all report a delightful time.—Miss Clemmie Abrams of Lexington spent last week with her cousin, Miss Verna Parks.—Edward and Nellie Lawson and Mr. Sam Morgan of Berea were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson from Friday till Sunday evening.—Miss Suda Powell and mother were shopping in Berea,

Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Azbill made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Abe Powell, of Henry Co. spent last week with relatives and friends of this place.—Mr. Dan Maupin, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Parrish, of Richmond, for the past three weeks returned home Friday.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Oct. 23.—Misses Rosa and Mollie Arvine, Katherine Wagers and Messrs Robert Wagers and Finley Peters were the guests of Miss Anna M. Wagers of Red Lick, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. L. H. Flynn gave the young folks a social Friday night of last week. All report a fine time.—The Teachers' Association held at Station Camp, church, Saturday, proved to be a success. Everybody seemed to enjoy the day.—Quite a number from here attended the speaking at Irvine, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner of Berea are visiting relatives here now.—The Misses Ethel Roland, Calie Spivey, Calie Wadle and Mr. Dud Roberts were the guests of Robert Flynn and sisters, Lena and Anna, from Friday till Sunday.—The many friends of Mrs. Kate Wilson are glad to know she is improving.

NOLAND

Noland, Oct. 17.—We have only fairly good crops as the drouth was severe on all land except the low bottoms.—Grass is in excellent condition.—There is a general complaint about corn rotting.—Rev. Elbert Winkler filled his regular appointment at Crooked Creek school house last Saturday and Sunday. As we are building a new church house we hold service at the school house.—Our Sunday School is progressing nicely with good attendance, good behavior and every one taking a part in it.—Price Winkler of Kansas is visiting rela-

tives at this place.—Mrs. Julia Spalding and her son, Carl, have returned to their home in Louisville after an extended visit with her brother, A. M. Lytle.—Gomery Winkler has just returned to Richmond to the Gibson Infirmary where he is being treated for bone disease.—R. M. Garrett and M. F. Collins of Irvine were in our midst, Sunday, last.—Blige Lytle is erecting a new school house in Station Camp district which will be completed in a short time.—Good church houses, good school houses and good roads should be the motto of all enterprising men.

OWSLEY COUNTY

RICETOWN

Ricetown, Oct. 21.—Dr. Elmer Caywood of Booneville is at Cow Creek, doing dental work.—Mrs. J. C. Huff, of Confluence, visited relatives at this place and Cow Creek last week.—Gilbert Reynolds of McWhorter has been visiting relatives at this place.—Miss Hattie Minter spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Booneville.—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Moore have a new baby boy at their home.—Sherman Rowland passed through here last week with a fine drove of cattle.—Robert Hall of Cow Creek and Miss Judith Gabbard of this place, were married, Thursday afternoon.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabbard and the Misses Ellen and Lullie Wilson of Cow Creek visited relatives at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. C. L. Roberts preached at this place, Sunday, and baptized six after preaching.—A. W. Huff of Confluence, Leslie county, was here a few days ago on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Leander Reynolds of Cow Creek were here Sunday.—Uncle Sam Gabbard and son, Isaac, of Breathitt county, passed through here last Saturday on their way from Buffalo Creek.—Some of our citizens are planning to go to Booneville, Tuesday, to hear Judge Kirk and Hon. J. W. Turner speak for the Republican party.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Oct. 18.—The continued rains are damaging the corn.—Lucian, the little son of J. C. Gentry is not expected to live.—The most successful raid ever made in the mountains of Kentucky was that

THE BEST YET

The best news we have ever heard from Owsley county or from the mountains, for that matter, is the report that we publish on this page from Island City. Let everybody read it. It sounds a new note. It sets the pace for progress. It is an illustration of the spirit that is going to solve our problems—that is going to lift our reproach.

But who would have thought about it? A single little mountain school district doing such a thing—taxing itself to the limit (and that limit would do nothing in one year, but letting it accumulate), buying a nice plot of ground, building a splendid four room school building, one room, a large assembly room!

But they didn't stop there. They secured two up-to-date teachers, and are going to get a third—are going to have a real graded school.

And then their dedicatory exercises—arbor day, the planting of trees and beautifying the grounds. This is the best proof of the spirit that actuates the community.

They have solved the problem of self help. They have discovered that self help is the best help—is the only help that truly counts. Only when we build and man our own schools and churches will we be above reproach, and our friends at Island City have made the start. Let ten thousand other communities follow their example.

a few days ago by Capt. Short, Wm. Mays, G. J. Gentry and Dave Bowman. Four distilleries were captured and eight prisoners. Two stills in Clay County and two in Owsley. The captured men were, Dave Bowling, John Eversole, Lake Madden, Elige Eversole, George Bishop, Sam Barger, Anderson Eversole and James Hoskins. Warrants were issued for four more. The alleged shiners were tried before commissioner Beatty at Beattyville and held to the London Federal Court. There were fourteen hundred gallons of beer and several gallons of whiskey destroyed, valued at about two hundred dollars.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Oct. 23.—Last night uncle Jack visited this place for the first time this fall, and, we suppose, killed all our second crop of peaches as a good many trees were in bloom around here.—J. W. McCollum and J. W. Todd went to New Hope church, Saturday, Oct. 21st, to attend the ordination of Bro. George Childress. The Presbytery consisted of several Elders and Deacons with Rev. Parker as Moderator and J. W. Todd, clerk.—Corn is being damaged very much on account of the warm wet weather.—Farmers are about thru sowing wheat.—Corn is selling at 60 cents per bushel. Hogs are plentiful.—Irish potatoes are scarce.—J. C. Bullen has purchased the Eliza Ambrose farm and will not go to Illinois.—The friends and relatives of John R. McCollum are celebrating his 78th birthday, Oct. 23.—Uncle Henry Lutes aged 89 years and four months is still able to be about and can read without glasses.—W. H. Stephens made a flying trip to White Lick, Saturday.—Robert Bowman of Kingston was in Rockford, Saturday, on business.—I. L. Martin and Jas. Vaughn are plowing for our friend, O. C. Degroot.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Oct. 21.—Mr. Frank Lejyes is reported very ill with fever.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Ball attended the grand lodge at Louisville this week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ball were visiting relatives at Ford, recently.—Mrs. Martisha Singleton and Mrs. Ida McNew attended the Holiness meeting at Corinth, Sunday.—Mrs. Maggie Laswell was calling on friends at Wildie, Friday.—Mrs. Harrison Reams

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Oct. 23.—Married, Oct. 14, Mr. Roy Gentry to Miss Maggie Sparks at the home of the bride's father.—Miss Sallie Owens, who is teaching school at Altamont, was the guest of Miss Etta Jones, the 14th.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker Gentry of Hazel Patch, have been visiting his son, Tom, of this place.—Mrs. Tommy Stubblefield, who has made her home with her brother, F. C. Jones, for the past year, has returned to Jackson county, and is at this time at the home of one of her nephews, J. H. Jones of Tyner.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Tackett, a fine girl, Oct. 17.—W. F. Jones of Mildred has been visiting relatives at this place.—Mrs. Carrie Cloyd of this place, who has been visiting her father at Idamay for several weeks has returned home.—Miss Emma Jones, who has been visiting Mrs. Mattie Newman, for some time, has returned to her home at Mildred.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Oct. 22.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stowe, Sunday, Oct. 15, a fine girl.—Jeff Davis' family left for Danville, Ill., last week.—Mr. Nat Hurt and Miss Oma Jennings were united in marriage last Thursday at the home of Rev. P. Bryant. We wish them much happiness.—Ben Goins and G. E. Brockman were at Lexington last Saturday to attend the races.—Tom Eden and family have moved to Rev. John Creech's property and will farm there this year.—Mrs. Rachel Duck was the guest of G. B. Gabbard and family

Royal

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Used and praised by the most competent and careful pastry cooks the world over

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes

last Thursday.—S. W. Wylie got his eye very badly hurt last week while cutting down a cedar bush. It is improving.—Irish potatoes are scarcer than has ever been known in this county at this time of year.—Mrs. John Wylie, Sr., is very low at this writing.—Mrs. Rhoda Wylie who has had typhoid fever is improving.—Ben Goins visited his father near Lancaster, last week.—Misses Mary Brockman and Eugene Jones were the guests of G. B. Gabbard's family last Sunday night.

ISLAND CITY SCHOOL HOUSE DEDICATION

Many a laboring man has felt that what he is doing for his employer he might just as well do for himself and receive all the benefit. The man who sees how to bring this to pass becomes an independent man and provides for his own needs and the best interest of his family. This is true of communities. They, like men, may force their way to the front and supply themselves with commercial, transportation or educational facilities.

This is exactly what has happened in a rural district on Island Creek in Owsley County. The people on Island Creek have felt for some time that their dingy little school house, in which their children must receive their early and perhaps only education, was neither large nor attractive enough. They also realized that it would take money to erect a modern building and to this end they levied a poll tax of \$1.50 and 50 cts. on the hundred, the maximum school levy. With the savings of two years this district has been able to purchase four acres for a school site, upon which they have erected a splendid two story frame building which contains three large class rooms with spacious halls, and a large assembly room on the second floor. The school yard is surrounded by a neat wire fence. It contains a baseball diamond, croquet yard and numerous other play plots for the smaller children. It is to be known as the Island City graded school.

The interior of the house is not yet completed, improvised seats are to be used until good ones can be purchased. The ladies of the district are attempting to seat the building and decorate the walls with suitable pictures by the sale of their handiwork.

October 21st, was set as dedication day when the patrons came with well filled baskets to enjoy the exercises provided by the school, plant trees, and listen to an address given by Prof. John E. Calfee, who came from Berea for this important occasion. He spoke on "Plan and Act for Yourself." The day was perfect, the crowd large and thoughtful. The success of the day was due to the untiring energies of Mr. Isaac Hacker and Miss Edith Back, the teachers.

The people on Island Creek are to be congratulated and thanked for their good example which should be followed by other districts as able as they and as fully in need of a suitable school house with beautiful surround-

FORMER KENTUCKIAN WRITES

Editor Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

I have been a reader of The Citizen now about six months. It comes regularly every Saturday. I like to read it very much, especially the correspondence. Although away from that county 44 years, the names of some of the persons referred to in the correspondence are yet familiar to me. I was born on Big Sexton Creek, Clay County, Kentucky, Oct. 5th, 1835. I am the oldest child of Y. W. and Jane Morris (commonly known as Jeff and Jennie Morris). When I was about 10 years old we moved to the west edge of Owsley County to what was then known as

the flatwoods but afterwards called Gray Hawk. There we improved a big farm, but in 1850 we sold out to Dutton Jones. We then moved to what was known as the loop of Black water and cleared up another farm. About 1853 we sold that farm also and moved on the Birchlick Fork of Indian Creek in the east edge of Madison County (now Jackson Co.) about two miles from where McKee now is. When young I taught several schools in Jackson County. In March 1855 I was married to Mary Cooper. I served 6 years as County surveyor of Jackson County. In the fall of 1867 I resigned and came to Grundy County Missouri. In 1882 I moved to Harris, Sullivan Co., Missouri on account of its school facilities. I am now engaged in the Notary and collecting business. I am an ardent Republican. I voted for Millard Filmore in 1856 and have voted the Republican ticket ever since there was a Republican party. Will say success and hurrah for the Republican ticket in Old Kentucky, this fall.

J. H. Morris,
Box 43, Harris, Mo.

WHOSE TOES ARE PINCHED?

A Citizen of Jackson County Lays Bare the Cause of Lawlessness. Lawless Officers Become Teachers of Crime and Abettors of Criminals.

My heart was hot within me, while I was musing the fire burned: Then spake I with my tongue.

Why so many indictments for whiskey made by the Grand Juries in our smallest counties, a hundred or more at each sitting? There is one contributing cause, viz. the lawbreaking among the district or county officials.

We have been in a court room and listened to the testimony of a deputy sheriff. He testified that he had bought whiskey of the accused on several different occasions! The idea! He who had taken an oath to enforce the law by arresting anyone whom he should see violating the law!

Here a Circuit court Judge after spending the Sabbath in company with a number of moonshiners and whiskey drinkers is conducted to his hotel by two of his pals, one riding on either side of him. Here, a jailor who permits prisoners to go off for a night and bring back whiskey.

As long as our Grand Juries allow such conduct from County officials we may expect that our laws will be violated. The evil doer has every reason to expect consideration if he stands in with the authorities.

The responsibility is of course with the voters. We are culpable when we elect such unfit men.

The young boy grows up to hold the law lightly, of course. He sees no reverence for it on the part of the officers. It appears to him that it all is a sham and when, perchance some one has to be punished he is to be pitied because the unusual blow must fall on him.

We have heard it said time upon time that "It's no use taking so and so before the grand jury, because he won't tell the truth." Why? Because he knows that he will not be followed up and conscientiously prosecuted. The prosecution of whiskey cases in many of our counties is a big bluff. The charge to the jury by the judge is strong and drastic and yet those against whom all this talk is directed will be furnishing the judge with whiskey. What a travesty on justice when a county attorney is half full of whiskey furnished by the accused whom he is trying!

When will our citizens wake up to the fact that voting for such officials is the ruin of young men and women and also increases their taxes?

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Many Items Bringing
Less than Half Price

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